

ARMY NAVY

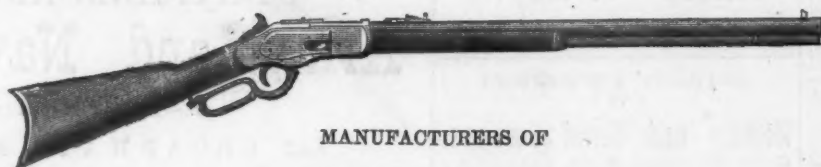
GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 12.
WHOLE NUMBER 686.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

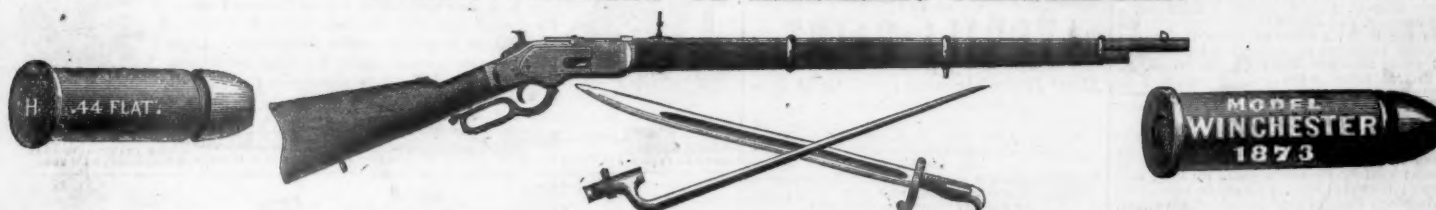
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR,
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.



MANUFACTURERS OF

WINCHESTER
REPEATING FIRE ARMS FOR MILITARY AND SPORTING PURPOSES.
AND EVERY VARIETY OF METALLIC CARTRIDGES.



Special Attention Given to Government Contracts.

HAVING UNSURPASSED FACILITIES IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS, ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT FOR THE DAILY DELIVERY OF
250 Repeating Rifles, 1,000,000 Military Cartridges, and 500,000 Sporting Cartridges.



FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST ADDRESS

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

HOUSE ESTABLISHED 1810.

We take great pleasure in notifying our friends in the **ARMY AND NAVY,**

THAT WE HAVE SUCCEEDED TO THE BUSINESS OF

MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO.,

AND ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE BEST OF GOODS IN

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Etc.

AT PRICES WHICH WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

We shall endeavor by industry and integrity to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by our predecessors, and hope to merit a fair share of patronage.

BLACK, STARR & FROST, 565 & 567 BROADWAY.

Officers can have their CLASS-RINGS duplicated, in case of loss at short notice, as we have models for many years of the WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS RINGS.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

Massachusetts Farms,

FULLY AND ACCURATELY DESCRIBED IN
THE NEW NUMBER OF

"COUNTRY HOMES,"

Now ready—obtained free, on application at the office of publication—or will be mailed to any address on the receipt of ten cents in stamps or scrip. If you want a farm, get this publication—it will pay. If you do not have the change, send for it without, for we want you to read this number of "Country Homes," for it contains the finest lot of country property ever offered for sale.

GEO. H. CHAPIN, Publisher.

Among the estates described are the following:
FOR SALE—In the beautiful town of Lancaster, with its many advantages and low taxes, 106 acres of land, level and free from stones, 30 acres in mowing and tillage, 40 in pasture, 36 in wood; will cut enough to more than pay for the farm; 30 apple trees, grapes and strawberries; cottage house with L, plenty of closets; painted and blinded, good cellar; barn 30x50, 14 foot posts, with cellar under the whole; new henry, 12x25, facing south, glass front, with large yard; this would make one of the best places in the country for poultry raising on a large scale; near good markets; don't be among the disappointed; but come early and secure a home at a bargain; price \$2,000; \$500 cash, balance on mortgage. GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont row, Boston.

FOR SALE—Just received, the cheapest and best yet, one mile to depot, 30 miles from Boston, cottage house with L, 8 rooms, painted and blinded; good barn, 40x35; soap factory, 18x36, now doing a good business; 2 boilers, with all the stock, tools and appliances necessary to carry on the business; 50 acres of land, suitably divided, 30 acres in wood; will cut 200 cords hard wood; also 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 hogs, lot poultry, 2 express wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 light and 1 heavy harness, and all the farming tools; 8 tons hay in the barn; 2 acres of crops in variety; household furniture in part. Don't wait until sold: come at once. Price \$1,800. GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont row.

FOR SALE—Village farm; 9 acres of splendid land, easy of cultivation, no stones; 1 cow and horse; 40 apple and pear trees, grapes and small fruits in abundance; 2 story house, painted in parti colors, 9 rooms, set boiler in kitchen; barn 21x40, needs some repairs; new henry; beautiful spot, fine shade trees, running brook in front of the house, on main street, 10 minutes' walk from depot, 25 miles from Boston, short distance to a large manufacturing town; satisfactory reason given for selling at the office; price \$1,300, \$600 cash. GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont row.

FOR SALE—Snug village farm, 15 miles from Boston, smooth, rich land, 25 acres, no stones, choice fruit; good house with L and piazza; stable 30x25 with cellar, all in good repair, beautifully located, commanding charming views; fine lot of hard wood, enough for the use of the place. For a vegetable farm it can hardly be excelled: within one-quarter mile of church and school, and is every way desirable. The owner must sell, but does not need the money, and will take \$400 down; a great bargain is offered, as the place must be sold at once. Apply to GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont row, Boston.

FOR SALE—17 miles west of Boston, 1½ miles from depot, a good farm of 28 acres, 20 in heavy wood, estimated to cut 500 cords, or nearly enough to pay for the estate; rich, productive land, watered by a brook; cuts 15 tons of hay, keeps six cows and horse through the year; good house of 15 rooms, with granite underpinning; barn 45x30 feet, with cellar, 16 foot posts, carriage house, pigsty, henry and granary, all in good repair; an excellent stock farm; was carried on last year by a lady at a good profit. She is now determined to sell, and offers it for \$3,200 on easy terms; we have just examined it and pronounce it a decided bargain. Apply to GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont row, Boston.

BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEADS, INCLUDING STOCK, TOOLS, AND CROPS.
Very pleasantly situated, on the main street; high, healthy location, in the beautiful town of Concord, Mass., 15 miles from Boston, a very desirable farm of 80 acres, well divided, with 10 acres of good growth chestnut; cuts 30 tons of English hay, keeps 16 cows and horse; milk all sold at the door; 300 apple and 50 pear trees, plum and quince, currants, raspberries, cherries; 80 grape vines, ¼ acre strawberries, ¼ acre asparagus. The owner raises on this farm as high as 1,000 bbls. fruit in a season. The land is very productive, level, and entirely free from rocks; pastures watered by never-falling brook, wells and aqueduct water; superior 2 story house with L, 8 large rooms; high studded, fine cellar; marble slabs throughout, and nearly new; fine barn 45x80, with cellar, cupola and vane, covered with matched boards. The stock offered with this farm has been selected with the greatest care and at great expense, consisting of the thoroughbred Ayrshire cows, which have taken premiums at the Middlesex County Fair, for the past three years; 2 extra driving or work horses; 4 white Chester sows. A complete schedule of the stock, tools and crops can be seen at the office, with the cost price, and it will be seen that the owner of this property is offering it at a great bargain—a fine place for somebody.
Price \$12,000, on easy terms. Full particulars at office.
GEO. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont row, Boston.

There never was a more favorable time for buying a farm in New England. We have sold several Country Estates to Army Officers during the past summer, and they are greatly pleased with their bargains.
All communications cheerfully and promptly answered.

GEO. H. CHAPIN,
NEW ENGLAND FARM AGENCY,
24 Tremont Row, Boston.

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS,

MILITARY GOODS, GOLD AND SILVER

LACES, FRINGES, CORDS, TASSELS,
BRAIDS, BUTTONS, EMBROIDERIES.

Full-dress Chapeaux, Hats, Tattique Cape, Epaullets, Belts, Sashes, Swords, Fröts, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

POLLARD, LEIGHTON & CO.,

No. 104 TREMONT STREET,
Boston,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Goods Sent C.O.D.

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,

ARMY TAILOR,

736 BROADWAY, New York.

Reynolds' Escutcheons

OF

Military and Naval Services.

Giving entire record of each individual at a glance.

OVER 3,000 ALREADY MADE.

Send for circular. Address

CAPT. J. P. REYNOLDS, Salem, Mass.

PRICES REDUCED

OF THE

AVERILL PAINT.

IT IS THE

Most Durable and Beautiful Exterior Paint known.

Cost less and will outwear the Best of any other WHITE AND ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES mixed ready for use for sale by the Gallon.

Beautiful sample cards with what the owners of the finest residences say of it, furnished free by Dealers generally, or by the

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.

32 Burling Slip, N. Y.

C. J. MAYNARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

We have just received a fresh supply of BIRD SKINS and EGGS as well as other objects of Natural History, from Florida and elsewhere. Collectors will do well to send for our catalogue and make a selection at once, so as to secure the best of the lot.

MOUNTED GAME BIRDS A SPECIALTY.

WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY FOR SALE ALSO.

PICTURES OF GAME BIRDS AND MAMMALS.

SOMETHING NEW.

Game Birds and Mammals, mounted medallion like, to hang on the walls of your dining-room or office.

NEW BIRD CAGES.

Just the thing to catch living birds for the cages or for mounting specimens. Price 75 cts. all ready for use.

Send stamp for the New Catalogue.

Address C. J. MAYNARD & CO.,

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

FRITSCH & GRIEB,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

No. 1409 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

JOHN EARLE & CO.,

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"

330 WASHINGTON ST. (old No. 154),
BOSTON, MASS.

Health Comfort Convenience

SECURED BY USING

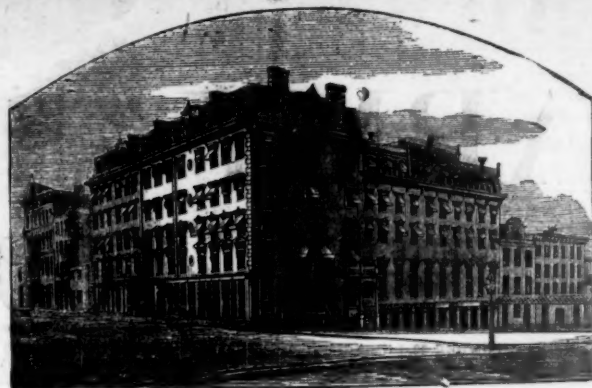
MITH'S PATENT VENTILATED
SECTIONAL

MATTRESS,

Made of best curled hair. Costs no more than the ordinary mattress. Cooler in summer, more comfortable at all times. The sections are interchangeable, and handled as easily as a pillow, and a fresh sleeping surface every night thereby assured. Highly recommended by Physicians. Every mattress guaranteed strictly as represented. Common Mattresses made over on the ventilated principle. For Army and Navy Officers, they are invaluable, being so easily handled and occupying so little space.

Send for illustrated Circular. Address

Patent Ventilated Mattress Co.,
661 Broadway, New York.



EBBITT HOUSE,

Washington, D. C.

C. C. WILLARD, PROP.

HATFIELD AND SONS,

Army and Navy Tailors,

ESTABLISHED 1833,

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

No connection with any other house in the U. S.



THE LARGEST AND BEST FACTORY AND
WARE-ROOMS FOR MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER GOODS.

C. STEHR, from Vienna,

347 BROOME STREET, 3 doors from the Bowery.

First premium in 1870. Pipes can be made to order in

24 hours, of the finest quality Meerschaum. Pipes

boiled so that the color never fades but increases in

intensity. Repairing done cheaply at the shortest

notice. Goods sent by mail.



THE ORIGINAL & ONLY MANUFACTURER OF THE STYLE OF PEN, INK, & PAPER, BY MAIL, STAMP FOR CIRCULAR. HAWKES' PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN SAVES INK. HOLDER FITS ANY PEN. GEO. F. HAWKES, 66 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

TURF FIELD AND FARM

BETTER THAN EVER!

The TURF, FIELD AND FARM. The Sportsman's oracle and Country Gentleman's Newspaper. Its enterprise and high moral tone, have won for it a patronage from the very best people of the country; and as its circulation continues to increase all the while throughout the World, we have substantial evidence of its growing popularity.

STANDARD PUBLICATIONS ON THE HORSE, ETC., FURNISHED UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

AMERICAN STUD BOOK (Bruce) 2 vol. \$30.
FORESTERS HORSE OF AMERICA (revised and enlarged by Messrs. Bruce) 2 vol., \$15.
HORSE IN STABLE AND FIELD (Stonehouse) 1 vol., \$4.
AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND RACING CALENDARS—1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873—(our annual publication), each vol. \$3.
SIMPSON'S HORSE PORTRAITURE. A Treatise upon Handling Trotters, & vol., \$3.
RACING RULES, 50 cents. TROTTERING RULES, 25 cents.
AMERICAN ROWING ALMANAC AND OARSMAN'S POCKET COMPANION. Price \$1, in cloth; morocco cover, \$1.50.
MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVINGS (18x24) OF CELEBRATED HORSES. Price 50 cts. each.
Specimen Copies, Premium lists, etc., sent upon application.

TURF, FIELD AND FARM, 37 Park Row, New York.



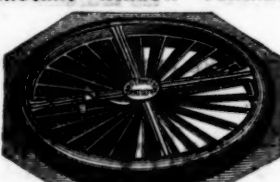
Goods.

Any special designs of Pipes or Cigar-holders cut to order within 10 days' notice. Pipes, etc., cut from Photographs, Monograms, Crests, etc., a specialty. Satisfaction will be guaranteed in all cases, Mr. Pollak having been engaged in this business for 42 years.

Repairing done and ambers fitted at the shortest notice.

A finely illustrated circular will be sent free of charge on application to P. O. Box 5009.

Constant Window Ventilation.



Pat'd. U. S. Nov. 10th and 24th, 1874, and England, France, and Austria.—Size, 6 inches in diameter.

SUPPLIES PURE AIR WITHOUT DRAUGHT

Simply because it propels, and at the same time distributes, air in large circles. It can be used in any window, partition, chimney, car, door, etc. Thousands in use in principal Hotels, Banks, Schools, Newspaper Houses, etc. References mailed to show that Ventilators are Noiseless, Durable, and will accomplish everything claimed for them.

Sold by Hardware, Metal Workers, Glass Dealers, House Furnishing Stores, etc., and wholesale by

CONSTANT VENTILATOR CO.,
77 GREENE STREET, New York.

J. C. F. DEECKEN,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

MILITARY GOODS.

FULL-DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF

THE NATIONAL GUARD

OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

Wholesale and Retail,

No. 160 GRAND STREET
Between Broadway and Centre St.,
(Formerly 160 Canal St.) New York.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING!

NOVELTY PRINTING PRESS.

For Professional and Amateur: Printers, Schools, Societies, Manufacturers, Merchants, and others it is the BEST ever invented. 15,000 in use. Ten styles. Prices from \$5.00 to \$150.00. BENJ. O. WOODS & CO. Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Printing Material, and stamp for Catalogue. 45 Federal St. Boston.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 12.
WHOLE NUMBER 636.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 23 Murray St.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 89, WASHINGTON, October 21, 1875.

The course of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will in future, commencing with the next term, May, 1876, be two years instead of one, and G. O. No. 99, November 13, 1867, from this office, is modified accordingly.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1875.

Companies B and L, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Sill, Ind. T., to Cheyenne Agency, Ind. T.
Companies C, E, G, and M, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Sill, Ind. T., to Cantonment on Sweetwater, Tex.
Companies A and H, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Sill, Ind. T., to Cheyenne Agency, Ind. T.
Companies E and H, Nineteenth Infantry, from Fort Sill, Ind. T., to Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas.
Posts Established.—Cheyenne Agency, Ind. T., and Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending October 26, 1875.

Tuesday, October 19.

First Lieutenant C. H. Greene, Seventeenth Infantry, will report at once by letter to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty in conducting a detachment of recruits under orders for his regiment in the Department of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will proceed to join his company.

The General Court-martial appointed to meet at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, by S. O. No. 197, September 30, 1875, from this office, will reassemble at that post on the 25th day of October, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Second Lieutenant D. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as an additional member of the court.

Discharged.—Private Robert Reinhold, K, Third Cavalry, now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., on account of fraudulent enlistment; Second Class Private Thomas Power, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at Frankford Arsenal, Penn.; Privates Joseph Miller, M, Fifth Cavalry, now with his command; William S. Jeffries, G, Sixth Cavalry, now in confinement at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Charles I. White, K, Second Infantry, now with his command.

The Board convened by S. O. No. 192, September 22, 1875, from this office, having finished the business before it, Major George A. Gordon, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to his station in the Department of the Missouri, he having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave of absence.

Wednesday, October 20.

Discharged.—Privates Michael Flynn, Wm. Grant, and Patrick Scanlin, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery, now with their command.

Thursday, October 21.

Discharged.—Privates Winfield S. Jewell, now with the Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Simon P. McCowiff, K, Fourth Cavalry, now with his command; Commissary Sergeant Herman Meerholz, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.

The leave of absence granted Captain Stephen G. Whipple, First Cavalry (Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.), in S. O. No. 137, September 23, 1875, from Headquarters Department of the Columbia, is extended one month.

Major Benjamin C. Card, Quartermaster, will proceed to Washington City for the purpose of adjusting his unsettled accounts in the U. S. Treasury.

First Lieutenant George M. Love, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, will take post at Nashville, Tenn., and relieve First Lieutenant H. C. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, of the charge of the National Cemeteries at Fort Donelson, Memphis, Nashville, and Murfreesboro', Tenn. Lieutenant Ward will transfer to Lieutenant Love all the property, funds, and records in his possession pertaining to the cemeteries named. This order to take effect November 1, 1875.

The appointment of James Butler as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army (from First Sergeant, Company L, Seventh Cavalry), is revoked and he is reassigned to the Seventh Cavalry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann (New York City) in S. O. No. 89, May 12, 1875, from this office, is further extended fifteen days.

Friday, October 22.

Privates Jacob Moore, Company D, and Gilbert

Roseboom, Company B, Seventh Infantry, having performed the duties assigned them in S. O. No. 173, October 5, 1875, from Headquarters, Fort Shaw, M. T., will return to that station, with permission for Private Moore to delay thirty days and Private Roseboom to delay ninety days en route. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations, to commence October 27, 1875, at the usual rates.

Discharged.—Private Elnor F. Hinman, General Service, U. S. Army, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

The sum of sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents will be stopped from the pay of Second Lieutenant E. R. Clark, Tenth Infantry, that being the amount due from him on account of certain errors and disallowances in his accounts for November and December, 1873, and March and April, 1873, and on account of errors in his returns of provisions for February, March, April, and May, 1873.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on the 26th day of October, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Class Private George H. Smith, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Surgeon A. K. Smith; First Lieutenants Joseph Keefe, Fourth Infantry; G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry; J. F. Munson, Sixth Infantry; William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant J. S. King, Twelfth Infantry, Judge-Advocate of the court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The court is authorized to sit without regard to hours.

Saturday, October 23.

Discharged.—Privates James Frazer, A, Third Infantry, now supposed to be with his command; John Fall, C, Fifth Infantry, now with his command; George Kenyon, Band of the Third Infantry, now with his command; Sergeant Austin J. Chapman, A, Third Infantry, now with his command.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the following named men with transportation from the places named to Washington, to enable them to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia: Joseph Byrne, late Sergeant, G, Sixteenth Infantry, and Richard Knust, late private, D, Seventh Cavalry, from Milwaukee, Wis.; William Summers, late Sergeant, C, Fifteenth Infantry, and one attendant, from Fort Marcy, New Mexico, and for the attendant back to Fort Marcy.

Monday, October 25.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant H. M. Harrington, Seventh Cavalry (Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.), in S. O. No. 78, May 6, 1875, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended five months.

Tuesday, October 26.

Discharged.—Private Wm. Tenhoppel, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery, now with his command.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause one hundred and sixty recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to Angel Island, Cal., where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to the Sixth Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Superintendent Leonard S. Doolittle is relieved from duty at the National Cemetery at Murfreesboro', Tenn., and will proceed to and assume charge of the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., relieving Superintendent Thomas Frame, who, on being relieved, will proceed to and assume charge of the National Cemetery at Murfreesboro', Tenn. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Second Lieutenant W. P. Hall, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., and will join his company without delay.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O. No. 77, Washington, October 20, 1875.

—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Whipple, Va., September 24, and of which First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, is president, were arraigned and tried—Private Edward Mayne, Signal Service, U. S. Army. Charge—"Neglect of duty." The specification alleged that the accused having been regularly mounted as Acting Sergeant of the post-guard, did neglect to properly perform his duty, and by such neglect permitted military convict Thomas Brown to escape from the post guard house; did fail to obey the instructions contained in par. 7, G. O. No. 19, dated Fort Whipple, Va., August 8, 1875; did permit a sentinel of the guard, Private I. V. Wallace, Signal Service, U. S. Army, to remain on post from 11 o'clock P. M., of the 16th of September, 1875, until nearly 2 o'clock A. M., of the 17th of September, 1875; did absent himself from said guard-house without first notifying the Acting Corporal of the guard, who at the time was asleep, of his intentions. The accused was found guilty and sentenced, "To forfeit to the United States thirty dollars of his pay, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of guard for three months." Private Alfred P. Guthrie, Signal Service, U. S. Army; Private Henry F. McFar-

land, Signal Service, U. S. Army; Private George W. Kelsey, Signal Service, U. S. Army. Charge—"Desertion," acquitted. Private Charles B. Lowell, Signal Service, U. S. Army. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To be dishonorably discharged the service; to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be confined for a period of one year."

The proceedings, findings, and acquittals of the General Court-martial in the foregoing cases of Private Alfred P. Guthrie, Harry F. McFarland, and George W. Kelsey, and the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Private Charles B. Lowell, Signal Service, U. S. Army, are approved. The sentence in the case of Private Lowell, is remitted. In the case of Private Edward Mayne, Signal Service, U. S. Army, the first and second specifications are exceedingly indefinite, failing to show what act or omission the prisoner committed to facilitate the escape of a convict. The omission of the second specification to set forth the requirements of the order alleged to have been disobeyed is not applied, as it might have been, by the production in evidence of the order itself; and the only witness in support of the specification, who was officer of the day when the escape took place, and who is a member of the court, is merely asked in general terms whether the accused carried out "instructions contained in par. No. 7, G. O. No. 19, Post of Fort Whipple, Va., August 8, 1875." Upon a negative reply the prosecution rested with the witness. The only more laconic method of examination conceivable would be to ask a witness: "Is the prisoner guilty of all these charges and specifications?" and upon an affirmative answer proceed to convict. In the present case, however, the accused asked the witness what part of the instructions he had failed to carry out, and the reply was: "that part which requires the Sergeant of the guard to inspect the prisoners at the posting of each relief." No other testimony was received under this specification, but the prisoner in his address to the court asserted that the order contained no such instructions as the witness represented, and that it required a verification of the prisoners in the guard-house only at retreat and reveille. In reviewing the case the order has been examined and is found to confirm the prisoner's statement. He has, therefore, by a gross error of the court, being convicted of failing to obey a command which had no existence except in the mistaken recollection of a witness. The findings upon the charge under the 3d and 4th specifications only are approved, with so much of the sentence as directs a forfeiture of five dollars of pay.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

First Artillery.—Major J. M. Braunan was October 18 appointed a special inspector, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, U. S. Army, was October 18 ordered to proceed to Key West, Fla., on public business connected with the Medical Department. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his proper station—Fort Barrancas, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventh Cavalry.—The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. S. Edgerly (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.) was October 18 extended ten days.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain G. W. Yates, Seventh Cavalry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.), was October 23 extended ten days.

Medical Department.—Hospital Steward Thos. Lam-bourne, U. S. Army (recently appointed from Company C, Sixth Infantry), was October 18 assigned to duty at Fort Stevenson, D. T., and will without delay proceed to that post and report to the commanding officer.

Pay Department.—Major William Smith, Paymaster, U. S. Army, with his authorized clerk, will proceed to make payments to October 31, 1875, inclusive, of the troops stationed at Forts Rice, Abraham Lincoln, Stevenson, Buford, and Seward, D. T.

A. A. Surgeon R. M. Whitefoot, U. S. Army, was October 21 relieved from duty at Fort Ellis, and will proceed without delay to Camp Baker, M. T., and report to the commanding officer for duty, to relieve A. A. Surgeon O. W. Archibald, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved will comply with the requirements of par. 4, of War Department S. O. No. 210, c. s. Assistant Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton, now on leave of absence, was same date relieved from duty at Fort Buford, D. T., and upon the expiration of his leave will report to the medical director at Department Headquarters and await further orders.

A. A. Surgeon H. H. Ruger, U. S. Army, was October 22 relieved from duty at Fort Abercrombie, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Seward, D. T., and report to the commanding officer for duty, to relieve A. A. Surgeon James Shaw, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved will proceed to Fort Ellis, M. T., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Sixth Infantry.—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Buford, D. T., November 4, for the trial of Musician Maurice Ready, Company C, Sixth Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major O. H. Moore; Captains J. W. Powell, Jr., Thomas Britton, D. H. Murdock; First Lieutenants R. H. Day, F. W. Philbunt, Nelson Bronson; Second Lieutenant A. L. Wagner. Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacob, Jr., Judge-Advocate.

Movements of Cavalry.—The telegraphic instructions sent October 19 from Department Headquarters, directing that one company of Infantry from Fort Abercrombie and one company of Cavalry from Fort Rice be sent to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for temporary duty at that post; that two companies of Cavalry and one company of Infantry be sent from Fort Abraham Lincoln, to Fort Stevenson, D. T., for temporary duty, to protect the Fort Berthold Indian Agency from an-

anticipated attacks of hostile Indians; and that when the presence of this force at Fort Stevenson is no longer needed for the purpose stated it returned to its proper station, are confirmed. Upon the return to Fort Abraham Lincoln of the troops detached therefrom in obedience to the telegraphic instructions above referred to, the companies sent there from Forts Abercrombie and Rice will be returned to their proper stations.

Quartermaster's Department.—Capt. W. B. Hughes, Assistant Quartermaster, having reported at Department Headquarters was October 21 ordered to Sioux City, Iowa, on the 1st proximo relieve Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties at that station.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Military Telegraph.—To facilitate the work of building a Military Telegraph Line from Santa Fé to Fort Bayard, N. M., Post Commanders in this District (in accordance with Circular Order, October 14), upon the application of Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third Infantry, acting Signal Officer in charge of the line, and his authorized assistants, direct their Post Quartermaster to issue such tools, material, etc., as can be spared without detriment to the service, and cause to be fabricated such tools and articles as may be required and can be made at post, taking his memorandum receipts, or that of authorized assistants for same, in order that the material used may be properly accounted for and expended by the Quartermaster.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Captain J. H. Smith, having completed the duties for which he was ordered to Department Headquarters, was ordered October 16 to rejoin his company.

Pay Department.—The following payments will be made to October 31: Major J. B. M. Potter, Paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth U. S. Military Prison, Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and Fort Lyon, C. T. Major John P. Willard and Major A. S. Towar, Paymasters, U. S. Army, the troops at Forts Craig, McRae, Bayard, Selden, Stanton, and Wingate, and Ojo Caliente, N. M., Forts Union, N. M., and Garland, C. T. Major W. H. Johnston, Paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Major E. H. Brooke, Paymaster, U. S. Army, will proceed to Camp Supply, I. T., starting on or before October 20, 1875, for the purpose of paying Company G, Fifth Cavalry, the payments now due that company. On completion of this payment, Major Brooke will proceed to the Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas. He will remain at the Cantonment until after the muster of the 31st of October, for which muster he will pay the troops stationed thereat. Having completed this duty he will proceed to rejoin his station, making payments en route, to the troops stationed at Camp Supply, I. T., Forts Dodge and Larned, Kas. Major Frank Bridgman, Paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops at Chicago, Ill., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Forts Gibson and Sill, and the Cheyenne Agency, I. T.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—By Captain W. M. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; by Colonel N. A. Miles, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; by Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. G. Whistler, at Fort Riley, Kas.; by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Carr, at Fort Hays, Kas.; by Major H. A. Hambright, at Fort Wallace, Kas.; by Captain Wm. J. Lyster, at Fort Larned, Kas.; by Captain J. Scott Payne, at Fort Dodge, Kas.; by J. H. Bradford, at Camp Supply, I. T.; by Colonel C. H. Smith, at Fort Lyon, C. T.; by Captain H. Jewett, at Fort Garland, C. T.; by Captain Wm. McCleave, at Fort Union, N. M.; by Colonel J. I. Gregg, at Santa Fé, N. M.; by Captain J. H. Stewart, at Fort Stanton, N. M.; by Major N. W. Osborne, at Fort Wingate, N. M.; by Captain George Shorkley, at Forts Craig, McRae, and Selden, N. M.; by Captain A. B. Wells, at Fort Bayard, N. M.; by Major J. J. Upham, at Fort Gibson, I. T.; by Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, at Fort Sill, I. T.; by Captain T. J. Wint, at Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, I. T.; by Major H. C. Bankhead, at Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas; by Major J. M. Robertson, at the U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Where the officers above designated are responsible for public property requiring the action of an inspector, the inspection of such property will be made by the officer next in rank on duty at the post.

Fort Leavenworth.—The following named prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, will be discharged from the U. S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on the date set opposite their respective names: William White, Michael Gain, William Szymanski, October 22, 1875.

Corps of Engineers.—Sergeant F. W. Maier, Company D, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army, was October 19 ordered to proceed without delay to Camp Supply, I. T. On his arrival at Camp Supply, the commanding officer will send him forward to the Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas, by the first slow and suitable wagon train, or by any other convenient method which may be presented, so that he may take careful notes of the route between the two places. On arriving at the Cantonment, Sergeant Maier will report to the commanding officer for duty to instruct a class of enlisted men in the method of taking topographical notes as required by existing orders on the subject. Having completed this duty, the services of Sergeant Maier will be made available for taking topographical notes of the scouts and expeditions from the Cantonment to which the commanding officer may assign him. Corporal William Holland, Company D, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army, was same date relieved from duty at Fort Sill, I. T., and will proceed without delay to the Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas. The commanding officer Fort Sill will send him forward to the Cantonment on Sweetwater, Texas, by any convenient method that may be presented, so that he may ascertain

the most practicable route between the two places, and take the proper topographical notes of it. On arriving at the Cantonment, Corporal Holland will report to the commanding officer for duty, in taking the topographical notes of the scouts and expeditions from the Cantonment to which the commanding officer may assign him.

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was October 19 granted Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Ninth Infantry.—Major Edwin F. Townsend was October 18 assigned to duty at Fort Laramie, W. T., and will report, in person, to the commanding officer of that post.

Medical Department.—The following changes of stations of Medical officers were October 18 made in the Department, viz.: Assistant Surgeon John V. R. Hoff, from Fort Sanders to Fort McPherson; to take effect upon the return of Assistant Surgeon Jaquette to Fort Sanders. A. A. Surgeon A. L. Flint, from Fort McPherson to North Platte, as post surgeon, upon being relieved at Fort McPherson by Assistant Surgeon Hoff. A. A. Surgeon Charles R. Stephens, from North Platte to Fort McPherson, upon being relieved at North Platte by A. A. Surgeon Flint. A. A. Surgeon B. G. McPhail, from Fort Laramie to Camp Douglas. A. A. Surgeon A. J. Gray, from Camp Sheridan to Fort Laramie. A. A. Surgeon Frank Reynolds, from Fort Laramie to Camp Robinson. Surgeon John E. Summers, Medical Department, Medical Director of the Department, will proceed to North Platte, Fort McPherson, Sidney Barracks, Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne Depot, Fort Laramie, and Camps Robinson and Sheridan, on public business. Having completed this duty, he will return to his station in Omaha.

During the temporary absence of Surgeon John E. Summers, Medical Department, Medical Director, Surgeon Charles Page, Medical Department, will perform the duties of Medical Director of the Department.

Twenty-third Infantry.—The leave of absence for thirteen days, granted Colonel Jefferson C. Davis was October 18 extended ten days.

Second Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, was October 20 granted Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Kingsbury.

Third Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, was October 20 ordered to make an inspection of Fort Hartsuff. Having completed this duty, he will return to his station in Omaha.

Second Lieutenant Charles Morton, Third Cavalry, now on detached service at Sidney Barracks, was ordered October 22 to proceed with the laundresses and heavy baggage of Company A, Third Cavalry, at that post, to join the company at Fort D. A. Russell.

Pay Department.—Major Simeon Smith, Paymaster, was October 22 ordered to pay the troops at Omaha Barracks. Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, the troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Forts Laramie and Fetterman, and Camps Robinson and Sheridan. Major I. O. Dewey, Paymaster, the troops at Camp Douglas, and Forts Cameron, Hall, and Bridger. Major William Arthur, Paymaster, the troops stationed at Forts Hartsuff, McPherson, North Platte, Sidney Barracks, Fort Sanders, Medicine Bow, and Fort Fred. Steele.

Corps of Engineers.—Captain W. S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer of the Department, was October 22 ordered to proceed to Fort Laramie and Red Cloud Agency, on business connected with certain surveys, and with the construction of the bridge over the North Platte river at Fort Laramie.

Omaha.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Captain A. G. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster, First Lieutenant John F. Trout, Twenty-third Infantry, and First Lieutenant William F. Rice, Regimental Quartermaster, Twenty-third Infantry, were October 22 appointed to meet in this city, October 27, to determine, if possible, from papers in the case, the point of delivery of certain property shipped on bill of lading, Union Pacific Railroad, No. 301, dated Aug. 11, 1874.

Camp Brown.—A Board of Survey, to consist of Captain Charles G. Bartlett, Fourth Infantry, Captain John Mix, Second Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Geo. O. Webster, Fourth Infantry, were October 22 ordered to assemble at Camp Brown, W. T., November 1.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Pay Department.—Major A. E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was October 20 ordered to proceed to Forts Richardson and Griffin, Texas, and pay the troops on the 31st of October muster. Upon the completion of this duty Major Bates will comply with par. 2, S. O. No. 159, c.s., from Department Headquarters.

Eleventh Infantry.—First Lieutenant John Whitney was October 20 detailed as Judge-Advocate of General Court-martial, vice First Lieutenant L. H. Orleman, Tenth Cavalry, relieved.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Company E was October 18 relieved from duty at Toccoa City, Habersham County, Ga., and will return to its proper station, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

Medical Department.—Hospital Steward F. B. De Land, U. S. Army, having reported in person, was

October 12 ordered to proceed to Oglethorpe I Savannah, Ga., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Assistant Surgeon John H. Janeway, U. S. Army, having reported in person, was October 15 ordered to proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Leave of absence for two months was October 23 granted Assistant Surgeon J. O. Skinner, U. S. Army (St. Augustine, Fla.), and on its expiration he will report to the commanding officer, Yorkville, S. C., for duty as post surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany, U. S. Army, having reported at Department Headquarters from leave of absence, was October 31 ordered to proceed to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Assistant Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, U. S. Army. Surgeon Woodhull, on being relieved, will proceed to Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. M. Dickson, U. S. Army. Surgeon Dickson, on being relieved, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Assistant Surgeon C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. Army. Surgeon Greenleaf, on being relieved, will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as post surgeon.

Mount Vernon Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., November 3, for the trial of First Lieutenant Thomas Drury, Second Infantry: Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English and Major D. P. Hancock, Second Infantry; Captain Henry W. Closson, First Artillery; Captains Jacob Kline, Edgar R. Kellogg, and Wm. McLaughlin, Eighteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon J. K. Corson, U. S. Army; Captain Charles Keller, Second Infantry; First Lieutenant Michael Leahy, Eighteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant Charles A. Dempsey, Adjutant, Second Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

First Artillery.—First Lieutenant J. L. Sherman was October 13 detailed as a member of the General Court-martial convened at St. Augustine, Fla.

Sixteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Humboldt, Tenn., October 19. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captain Hugh A. Theaker; First Lieutenants Everts S. Ewing, Charles H. Noble, George H. Palmer; Second Lieutenants W. C. McFarland, Charles R. Tyler. Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Whitall, Judge-Advocate. Captain J. S. Fletcher, Jr., was October 15 appointed in place of Second Lieutenant W. C. McFarland, relieved.

Captain C. E. Morse, Sixteenth Infantry, was October 14 ordered to proceed to Lancaster, Ky., and inspect certain ordnance and ordnance stores, and camp and garrison equipage for which Captain J. S. Fletcher, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry, is responsible, and certain camp and garrison equipage and Quartermaster's property for which First Lieutenant Merritt Barber, Sixteenth Infantry, A. A. Q. M., is responsible.

Pay Department.—The leave of absence for ten days granted Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. Army (Louisville, Ky.), was October 14 extended ten days.

Second Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Raleigh, N. C., October 20. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major Harvey A. Allen; First Lieutenant's John McGilvray, Eli L. Huggins, Edward B. Hubbard; Second Lieutenants William A. Simpson, Victor H. Bridgman. First Lieutenant John A. Campbell, Judge-Advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending October 26, 1875: First Lieutenant R. G. Carter, Fourth Cavalry; Colonel H. J. Hunt, Fifth Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wessells, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brown, U. S. Army; Colonel J. T. Sprague, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon R. H. White, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. W. M. Quimby, U. S. Army; Captain Wm. Ludlow, Engineer Corps; Major Peter C. Hains, Engineer Corps; Major E. R. Platt, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain James W. Piper and First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry; Major J. A. Smith, Engineer Corps; Surgeon L. A. Edwards, U. S. Army; Captain J. F. Rodgers, Assistant Quartermaster.

Fifth Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days was October 21 granted Captain Henry F. Brewerton (Fort Adams, R. I.)

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Rollin A. Ives, Fifth Artillery (Fort Preble, Me.), was October 22 extended fifteen days.

Plattsburg Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., October 27. Detail for the court: Major Geo. P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; Surgeon Warren Webster, Medical Department; Captains La Rhett L. Livingston, Third Artillery; Charles C. McConnell, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenants Oscar D. Ladley, Twenty-second Infantry; James R. McAuliffe, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Joshua A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Wadsworth.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., October 27. First Lieutenant Benjamin K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery, and the following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel

Romeyn B. Ayres; Captain Erskine Gittings; First Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf; Second Lieutenants Ira MacNutt, Benjamin H. Randolph. First Lieutenant John F. Mount, Judge-Advocate.

Base Ball.—A game of base ball was played at Fort Monroe, Va., October 21, between the Artillery School and Hampton B. B. Clubs, resulting in 23 to 9, in favor of the Artillery School. Another game was played October 22, between the Artillery School and Portsmouth (Va.) B. B. Clubs, resulting in 10 to 5, in favor of the Artillery School. October 23, one of the most closely contested games played, perhaps, any where this season, even by professionals, came off on the garrison ground, between the first Nine of the Artillery School and a picked Nine of the garrison. It resulted in 2 to 1, in favor of the first Nine, and was closely watched throughout by a number of spectators, amongst whom were the officers of the School, who take a deep interest in promoting our national game.

Fort Monroe.—The following telegram from Fortress Monroe, October 18, is published in the New York Tribune: "General Wm. F. Barry, the commandant of the Artillery School, who has been absent for the past few days, attending the Fair at Lynchburg, Va., where he was acting as one of the judges of a competitive military drill, has returned to his post. This is the first time an Army officer has been selected for this purpose in the Southern States since the war. The General speaks in the highest praise of his reception by his old antagonists in arms." The Norfolk Virginian says: The *Jean Sands* left yesterday with a barge in tow for Fort Monroe, said barge to be employed in transporting one of the 20-inch guns from the Fort to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia. It is very unwieldy, but is fixed with all the modern appliances for quick handling. It weighs something over 50 tons, and had been, till lately, laying on the beach at Fort Monroe. This gun has been ordered by the Government to the Centennial Exhibition, as also one of the large 13-inch mortars, weighing over 17 tons. The gun was moved 250 yards along the beach at Fort Monroe, safely placed on a lighter and carried to the Navy-yard, and thence transferred to the deck of the schooner *Anna Maria* in perfect safety, the workmen using the large crane in the operation. It goes off to Philadelphia immediately, and will be deposited on Allison's wharf on the Schuylkill, and there will be taken charge of by Major Metcalf, who will remove it and the mortar to the Centennial grounds.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: *Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.*

First Cavalry.—Leave of absence for two months, commencing November 1, 1875, was October 17 granted Second Lieutenant Thomas T. Knox, Regimental Quartermaster (Benicia Barracks, Cal.), with permission to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific and apply to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, for an extension of ten months.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Pay Department.—Major J. A. Brodhead, Paymaster, U. S. Army, having reported for duty, was October 14 ordered to take station in San Francisco. Major James R. Roche, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was same date ordered to proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and pay the men of Company D, First Cavalry, not yet paid on the muster rolls of the 31st of August, 1875.

First Cavalry.—The portion of Company D at Benicia Barracks, Cal., was October 15 ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco, and remain at that post until the stables for Cavalry horses at Benicia Barracks are ready for occupation. Par. 1, S. O. No. 114, c. s., from Department Headquarters, is modified so as to direct Company G, to proceed (by rail from Sacramento) to the Presidio of San Francisco, where the company will remain until the stables for Cavalry horses at Benicia Barracks are ready for occupation.

Twelfth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant George R. Smith, now at Angel Island, Cal., was October 19 ordered to proceed to Camp Gaston, Cal., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with his company. On the arrival of Lieutenant Smith, at Camp Gaston, Cal., Second Lieutenant George H. Padlock, Fourth Artillery, will be relieved from duty at that post, and proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer of that post for duty with his company.

Target Practice.—Camp Independence, Inyo County, Cal., October 14, 1875, Captain A. B. MacGowan, Twelfth Infantry, commanding Company D and post, sends the following report: The following is the result of our Target Practice this month: Creedmoor target at 100 yards, 6 ft. high, 40 inches wide. Ten rounds fired by each man. Springfield rifle, calibre 45. Every miss counted in the score as 21 inches. Only actual Creedmoor hits counted in Creedmoor.

19 Men, 185 hits, 2165 inches, 555 Creedmoor Count.
11 Men, 86 hits, 1889 inches, 167 Creedmoor Count.
5 Men, 11 hits, 981 inches, 24 Creedmoor Count.
35 Men, 282 hits, 5035 inches, 746 Creedmoor Count.

Average hits, 80 4-7 per cent. Average distance for every shot fired, 14 4-10 inches. Some of the above hits are outside of the Creedmoor part of target (mostly below). Best shot, Private James Fleming, 10 hits, 63 inches, 40 Creedmoor, being 3 fives, 4 fours, 3 threes. Company Creedmoor average is over 2's.

On the 24th, the obsequies of General George E. Pickett took place at Richmond. A majority of the populace of Richmond, together with thousands of visitors from other points, were in attendance.

As we copied from a St. Louis paper an account of the sale of President Grant's stock, on his farm near that place, it is well to say that the Washington "Republican" corrects so much of the report as states that some of General Grant's war chargers were included in the sale.

(From the New York Herald.)

MONSTER GUNS.

LONDON, September 25, 1875.

THE experiments at Woolwich yesterday sufficed to show that England is in possession of the most powerful piece of artillery in the world. The great eighty-one ton gun, which for more than fifteen months has been constructing at the Woolwich Arsenal, was tested in the presence of a large number of Government officials, among whom were General Campbell, R. A., Director of Artillery and Stores; Colonel Younghusband, R. A., Superintendent Royal Gun Factories; Major Maitland, R. A., Assistant Superintendent; Mr. R. S. Fraser, Deputy Assistant Superintendent; Colonel Field, Royal Carriage Department; Major W. H. Noble, R. A., Secretary to the Experimental Committee; and General D'Aguiar, Commandant of the Garrison.

It may be fairly stated that the achievements of the new piece of ordnance exceeded anything that had been anticipated. From the beginning to the end the utmost interest was manifested by all present, and the beautiful autumn day greatly added to the general pleasure of the occasion. The huge gun woke up the echoes of the Kentish hills, and the huge volume of sound reverberated over the Thames and across the marshes towards Greenwich. Sailors on the vessels anchored off Gravesend mounted the yards to see the flame and smoke of the explosion.

The first round was fired at 11:20 A. M., with a powder charge of 170 pounds, and a flat-headed projectile weighing 1,258 pounds, plus the gas-check, which weighed fifteen pounds. The gas-check is a gun-metal disk, with a thickened rim, and it is screwed on to the base of the shot, the explosion of the powder causing it to expand and fit into the grooves of the gun, and thus to prevent the erosion which commonly occurs in rifled guns from the action of the gases in the grooves. The gun was fired by electricity, the report of the discharge being less heavy than was generally expected. On examining the gun after firing, it was found to have had a recoil of thirty feet up the incline. The maximum play of the trunnion and bogie springs had been three-tenths of an inch vertically and one and a quarter inches horizontally. The muzzle velocity (corrected), as taken by Major Noble, was 1,393 feet per second, the pressure in the powder chamber, as recorded by the crusher gauge, being 24.2 tons per square inch, and that at the base of the projectile, as recorded by another crusher gauge, 19.4 tons per square inch. The projectile plowed a deep furrow in the sand, and was recovered near the surface, forty-five feet from the face of the bank. The gas-check had taken well to the grooves, but was crumpled back by the resistance of the sand. Upon the discharge of the gun a large and very perfect smoke-ring left the muzzle directly after the projectile and shot up nearly vertically into the air, retaining its form and continuing its rapid flight about a minute, causing a sustained noise very similar to that of a small shell passing through the air. In attempting to withdraw the crusher-gauge from the powder chamber, some delay was occasioned by the extracting rod coming apart in the gun. Eventually a laborer of medium size, who was assisting to work the gun, and whose name is Kiddle, volunteered to crawl into the gun and attach a rope to the gauge extractor. This he succeeded in doing, but not until he had been in the gun five times, owing to the rope slipping. It is to his credit that he accomplished it, for the gases remaining in the bore told visibly upon his eyes and disturbed his breathing for awhile. The crusher gauge having been extracted, the gun was loaded with a powder charge of 190 pounds and a projectile weighing 1,259 pounds. The gun is loaded from a travelling crane, the powder being raised to the muzzle in a copper cradle and rammed home with a loading-rod twenty-seven feet long and formed of three-inch diameter steel shafting, with a gun-metal head. The shot is also raised by the crane, and each projectile took about a dozen men to push it well home to the powder.

The second round was fired at thirty-five minutes after twelve, and the result was a recoil of thirty-two feet up the incline and a maximum vertical play of the sprigs of three-tenths of an inch, with a maximum horizontal travel of one and three-quarter inches. The muzzle velocity was 1,423 feet per second, the pressure in the powder chamber 23.3 per square inch, and that on the shot 18.2 tons per square inch. The shot had penetrated forty feet into the sand and was found at a depth of six feet from the surface.

The third round was fired at 1:35—average about one hour each thus far—with a projectile weighing 1,258 pounds of powder. The recoil was thirty-six feet, the maximum vertical play of springs 3-10ths of an inch, and the maximum horizontal travel is 1 1/2 inches. The muzzle velocity was 1,475 feet, the pressure in the powder chamber being 24.8 tons per inch, and that on the base of the shot 19.8 tons. The shot penetrated the sand for a distance of 40 feet, and at a depth of six feet from the surface, being, in fact, stopped by shot No. 2, which had not been dislodged before round No. 3 was fired. After the third round the visitors retired to luncheon, at the invitation of the leading officials of the Royal gun factories.

The fourth round was fired at 3:25, with 220 pounds of powder and a shot weighing 1,254 pounds. The recoil was increased to 38 feet 1 inch, the maximum vertical play of the springs being three-quarters of an inch, and the horizontal travel 1 8-10 inch. The muzzle velocity was 1,503 feet per second; the pressure in the powder chamber of the gun, 22.3 tons, and that on the base of the shot 21.4 tons per square inch. The shot penetrated 36 feet into the sand at a depth of five feet from the surface.

The fifth round was fired at 4:15, with 230 pounds of powder and a 1,260 pound projectile. The recoil from this shot was reduced to 37 feet 1 inch, showing

that the springs were transmitting the motion to the mass of metal in the gun and carriage, or, in other words, that the motion was being absorbed by the weight. The maximum vertical play of the springs was three-quarters of an inch, and the horizontal travel one and one-tenth inch. The muzzle velocity was 1,550 feet per second, the pressure on the chamber 29.6 tons, and that on the shot 21.8 tons per square inch. The shot penetrated forty-three feet into the sand at a depth of five feet from the surface. In this round a number of burning pebbles of powder were propelled from the gun over the butts, indicating that the 280 pound charge was rather more than the gun could consume.

The final shot for the day was fired at five minutes to 5, with 240 pounds of powder and a projectile weighing 1,258 pounds. The recoil was this time brought up to 38 feet 2 inches, the vertical and horizontal play of the springs being the same as in the previous round, viz.: three-fourths of an inch and 1 8-10 inch respectively. The muzzle velocity, too, was the same as in the last round—1,550 feet. The pressure in the gas chamber was 27.3 tons per square inch: that on the base of the shot had not been taken at the time the visitors left the proof ranges. The shot penetrated the sand to a distance of forty-seven feet at a depth of five feet from the surface. Burning pebbles of powder were again projected forward with the shot.

This concluded the first part of the test of the eighty-one ton gun—a weapon whose construction has met with severe criticism, and whose manufacture has required the best and latest appliances. After each discharge the gun was critically examined, and on no occasion was the slightest alteration in any of the joints observable. The velocities exhibited by the gun, amazed everybody. The "energy" imparted to the shot at the fifth round rose to the enormous pitch of 20,400 foot tons, or about the estimated force with which the prow of the *Iron Duke* encountered the *Vanguard*. This gun is intended for the *Inflexible*, which is to carry four of these guns, the second of which is now constructing. A prominent engineer yesterday stated, on the ground, that before long England will possess a 160-ton gun firing a one-ton shot, which at one mile range can tear the strongest iron-clad all to pieces.

WEST POINT.

'Twas Commencement eve, and the ball-room bells
In her dazzling beauty was mine that night,
As the music dreamily rose and fell,
And the waltzers whirled in a blaze of light.
I can see them now in the moonbeam's glance
Across the street on a billowy floor,
That rises and falls with the merry dance,
To a music that floats in my heart once more.

A long half-hour in the twilight leaves
Of the shrubbery—she, with coquettish face,
And dainty arms in their flowing sleeves,
A dream of satins and love and lace.
In the splendor there of her queenly smile,
Through her two bright eyes I could see the glow
Of cathedral windows, as up the aisle
We marched to a music's ebb and flow.

All in a dream of Commencement eve!
I remember I awkwardly buttoned a glove
On the dainty arm in its flowing sleeve,
With a broken sentence of hope and love.
But the diamonds that flashed in her wavy hair
And the beauty that shone in her faultless face,
Are all I recall as I struggled there
A poor brown fly in a web of lace.

Yet a laughing, coquettish face I see,
As the moonlight falls on the pavement gray,
I can hear her laugh in the melody
Of the waltz's music across the way.
And I kept the glove so dainty and small,
That I stole as she sipped her lemonade,
Till I packed it away I think with all
Of those traps that I lost in our northern raid.

But I never can list to that waltz divine
With its golden measure of joy and pain,
But it brings like the flavor of some old wine
To my heart the warmth of the past again.
A short flirtation—that's all, you know,
Some faded flowers, a silken tress,
The letters I burned up years ago,
When I heard from her last in the Wilderness.

I suppose, could she see I am maimed and old,
She would soften the scorn that was changed to hate,
When I chose the bars of the gray and gold,
And followed the South to its bitter fate.
But here's to the lad of the Northern blue,
And here's to the boys of the Southern gray,
And I would that the Northern star but knew
How the Southern cross is borne to-day.

L. C. SRRONG.

A BRONZE statue to Stonewall Jackson was dedicated at Richmond October 26. From 30,000 to 50,000 visitors were estimated to have been present in Richmond from Virginia and other States. Governor Kemper made an address of welcome, and Rev. Dr. Haze delivered a biographical oration. The statue is of bronze of heroic size, representing Jackson in his Confederate uniform of a lieutenant-general, standing erect, with head uncovered, by a bit of stone wall, a military cloak thrown carelessly over his left arm, his left hand grasping the hilt of his unsheathed sword, of which the point lightly rests against the stones. His right hand, holding a gauntlet, is placed easily upon his hip. The likeness is as good as could be secured from accurate photographs, and the attitude and expression are noble. It is erected in Capitol square, north of the capital, facing south, upon a plain pedestal of Virginia granite, about eight feet high. The inscription on the pedestal is as follows, in gilded letters: "Presented by English gentlemen as a tribute of admiration for the soldier and patriot Thomas J. Jackson, and gratefully accepted by Virginia in the name of the Southern people. Done A. D. 1875, in the one hundredth year of the Commonwealth." Look, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall." The last sentence is in the words of the Confederate General Bee at the first battle of Manassas.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Fortune* arrived at Port Royal on the 25th inst. en route to Pensacola. Repairs on her would require two or three days.

Work on the new ship *Trenton* progresses favorably at the New York Navy-yard, and she will be ready for launching by January. She is said to be the strongest and best built wooden ship in the Navy.

The *Tallapoosa* on her last trip carried from the New York Navy-yard to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, one of Mr. J. B. Eads' steam carriages for fifteen inch gun, also two of Captain Ericsson's carriages, one for fifteen inch gun, the other a centre pivot carriage for 100 pounder rifle.

The *Hartford*, which recently returned from China, is at the New York Navy-yard landing a portion of her stores. She will be recommissioned at once, and except caulking, fitted for sea by the crew. The eleven inch pivot guns which were brought home in the hold have been landed. It is reported that the vessel has been made so cranky by the new deck placed upon her that she is unable to carry them to advantage.

On the arrival of the *Worcester* at Norfolk, Rear-Admiral Mullany will transfer his flag to the *Pnehtan*, and with the other officers and crew of the *Worcester*, proceed to New York. On arriving there he will take the *Hartford* as his flagship. The latter vessel has been put temporarily out of commission, but her stores remain on board. Two or three officers, with ship keepers, remain on board to look after the safety of the vessel and her stores.

The *Gettysburg* left New York on the 21st inst. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commander F. M. Green; Lieutenant Samuel Belden; Masters J. A. Norris, H. L. Green, G. F. W. Holman and C. W. Bartlett; Ensigns H. H. Barroll and D. L. Wilson; Assistant Engineer Ernest Norfleet; Assistant Paymaster C. H. Thomson; Past Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon; Captain's Clerk Dana Parks. Professor Miles Rock is on duty as astronomer.

The hull of the torpedo boat *Piscataqua* has been hauled up on the marine railway in the eastern ship-house at the Mare Island Navy-yard, where the work of breaking her up will be completed, her deck and side plating having been removed while she was lying in the stream. The *Piscataqua* was built during the war for the torpedo service, but never was in action, having proved a failure. She was a light draught boat, being perfectly flat on the bottom.

The launch of the lost steamer *Saranac* arrived at the Mare Island Navy-yard Saturday from San Francisco, Oct. 9. Its boilers are gone, and also part of the machinery, but the hull is uninjured. It will be remembered that when the *Saranac* sunk the launch broke loose and floated. It was rescued and taken to Guaymas by the British ship *Myrmidon*, and from there brought up to San Francisco.

A DESPATCH from Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. C. Gibson, dated at Bermuda, Oct. 12, reports the *Frolic* underway for her destination. She had sailed under adverse circumstances, the weather being very unfavorable. The gale of Oct. 9th is said to have been the heaviest experienced at Bermuda for many years. Supposing it to be a cyclone, the N. E. quarter passed over the Island, the centre passing to the West. The officers of the Dockyard had rendered great assistance to the *Frolic* in coaling, etc.

The following Midshipmen of the classes of 1873 and 1874 have completed their examinations and have been promoted to Ensigns in the Navy: Albert T. Freeman, W. H. H. Southerland, Rogers H. Galt, Oswin W. Lowrey, Frank S. Hotchkiss, John C. Fremont, Jr., Robert H. McLean, Charles R. Miles, and Jesse M. Roper, of the class of 1873, from the 15th July, 1873, and Wm. H. Schuetze, Charles J. Badger, A. L. Case, Jr., Wm. Winder, Thomas E. Muse, James M. Robinson, Thomas B. Howard, C. B. T. Moore, Alfred Reynolds, Charles W. Deering, A. M. Knight, Vincendar L. Cottman, and T. E. W. Veeder of the class of 1874, from the 16th July, 1874.

The Washington *Capital* says apropos of Secretary Robeson's return to Washington for the winter: "By the bye, the youthful revolvers of the marine and military departments of the National German Society, known to the vulgar as the Army and Navy, will have a weighty rival in their profession as beaux this winter, in our Secretary, for he is the only society man at the national capital who comes back with the prestige of having saved a lady's life. This was done in a truly naval manner by a plunge into the surf, a battle with the breakers, a struggle with the undertow, and she was landed on the beach exhausted and almost lifeless in the arms of the gallant Secretary."

A DESPATCH to the New York *Herald* from Newport October 23, says: "To-day a preliminary trial was had in the harbor with John L. Lay's new and improved torpedo boat, which he has manufactured for the Government. Rear-Admiral A. L. Case, Captain Breese and officers of the torpedo station, and officers of the United States steamer *Tallapoosa* witnessed the experiments. The boat was directed to a stakeboat anchored three-fourths of a mile, sextant measurement, from the shore. She made the passage to the objective point rapidly and was under the complete guidance of the operator on the shore. She rounded the stakeboat and was returning in an equally satisfactory manner, but when a few rods from the wharf her cable got kinked, which suddenly stopped her, and the steam launch was obliged to be sent to her assistance and she was towed to shore. Like the inventor's first torpedo boat in use at this station she is also directed by electric

wires, but she has no battery inside. Much of the electrical and mechanical machinery in the old boat is dispensed with in this one. The mishap was regretted, but all who witnessed her trial trip were satisfied that the invention was a success. An official trial will be had next summer."

The Norfolk *Virginia* has the following items (October 21st): A lot of boiler makers were taken on work at general repairs for the Engineering Department. Caulkers at work on the *Plymouth*.—The *Canandaigua*'s top sides has been scraped, and she looks as if she required a new coat of paint.—A force of men are on the *Ossipee* finishing up her overhaul.—Dr. Charles Martin reported yesterday for duty at the Medical Hospital vide Jackson.—The Advisory Board of Construction have almost completed their arduous labors, being now about the end of their examinations of Philadelphia Navy-yard. They will arrive here about Friday or Saturday.—Not much activity in the yard.—(October 23): An auction sale by order of the Provision and Clothing Department took place yesterday, and a quantity of condemned clothing was sold to the highest bidder in lots.—The iron-clad *Montauk* still remains at the yard. No orders yet received as to her disposition.—A very small force of workmen are employed on the *Canandaigua* and *Plymouth*.—The *Ossipee* has received a new coat of paint, and has had her figure-head and stern decorations regilt. She looks now like a new vessel.—The *Gettysburg* still in dry dock. A force of men are cleaning and caulking her bottom.—No official changes.—Yesterday forenoon the hospital grounds presented rather a Navy-like appearance from the numbers of blue jackets on the grounds. The crew of the U. S. steamer *Pnehtan* were ordered ashore for drill and target practice with breech loading rifles, and forty-eight hours was promised to the best marksman. All tried very hard to win, and, as a whole, made very good shooting. The champion shootists were duly awarded the liberty by the officer in charge. There are, it is said, some of the best marksmen in the Service on board the *Pnehtan*; and the target practice will be repeated to-day on the same ground.—(October 23): The *Gettysburg* has received a fresh coat of paint, and will go out of the dry dock immediately.—Orders have been received that the *Canandaigua* shall go out of commission here, and the men now on board paid off.—The *Ossipee* has been hauled out into the stream opposite to the yard, and will now make final preparation for sailing.—Boiler makers, carpenters, and other workmen, are still pushing forward the work on the *Huron*.—The usual hop took place yesterday on board the *New Hampshire*.—The men of the *Pnehtan* were ashore again yesterday at the hospital grounds for inspection, drill and target practice. Some of the blue jackets made some excellent shots, and those who made the highest number of ins got 48 hours liberty, which is always acceptable to poor Jack.—The marines of the Navy-yard fell in yesterday along with the marines belonging to the various vessels now at this station, and were put through battalion drill. The exercise continued for some time, and the men bore a very soldierly appearance.—(October 27): The *Ossipee*, which has been laying at the naval anchorage for a day or two, is expected to sail at day-light this morning for the West India Islands.

The Vallejo correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* devotes half a column to the Pinney Court of Inquiry, the substance of which is that he don't know anything about it except that it sits with closed doors, and the members won't tell what they know. Of matters at the Mare Island, he says: Everything about the *Mohican* was very quiet. Eight men were leisurely working on the frame, while the constructor and assistant constructor were complacently looking on. The constructor, who has taken a great pride in this million-dollar man-of-war, was not feeling jubilant. He had hoped that the money would be forthcoming to finish the vessel within six months, but this very day an order was issued to suspend another large force of workmen; consequently forty carpenters on the *Mohican* received their time. Since the 1st of November 200 mechanics have been discharged from the Navy-yard; hence there are a great many working men in Vallejo out of employment, all of whom are greatly discouraged. The *Mohican* is 212 feet in length, 38 feet depth of beam and 19 feet hold. Her frame is of live oak timber shipped here from the East. She has been on the stocks for two years, and will be there another year. The expense of covering the frame to protect the timber heads from the winter rain, has been authorized by the Department. This may be accepted as a determination on the part of the Secretary of the Navy to suspend work on the vessel until spring.

Work on a coast survey steamer for the Treasury Department is progressing satisfactorily. In one of the long two-story and a half brick buildings where ten or twelve men were at work, I found the foreman in his office and inquired, "Where do the men go when they are discharged from the yard?" "Oh," said he, "they stay around Vallejo until Government wants to have more men again." "Why do men prefer to work for the Government; what is it that attracts mechanics here and destroys all desire to work elsewhere?" To this inquiry he replied, "Government employees only work eight hours a day, and then they are not rushed—they work steadily, but they are not worked to death. Besides, the pay is sure, and up to the highest standard of wages for mechanics." The *Bulletin* of October 19th, says: The testimony of all the important witnesses at Vallejo and surroundings having been elicited before the Naval Court sitting at Mare Island, it was decided to hold the remaining sessions of the Inquiry at San Francisco. At 10 o'clock this morning the members of the Court assembled at the naval rendezvous, corner of Washington and Sansome streets, and proceeded with the inquiry. The first witness called was Colonel Pope, who has held a clerkship in Pay Inspector Spalding's office in this city since last June. Colonel Pope is a nephew of

Major-General John Pope, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Missouri, and while he has been associated in business, and intimately acquainted with George M. Pinney for a number of years, he is esteemed by all who know him as an honorable, upright man. He welcomed the opportunity to appear before the Court and submit his statement. Among those best informed regarding Pinney's whereabouts, the impression prevails that he is in South America. It is known that he visited an estimable young lady acquaintance in this city, about a month before his departure, and persistently urged her to accompany him to Brazil, but she steadfastly refused to entertain the proposition. When he left here his baggage consisted of four trunks, each one so heavy that it required two men to handle it. For several days it has been whispered about that a Government vessel had been sent on an important mission to South America, hence the belief that the authorities are taking steps to capture Pinney. No confirmation of the report, however, is received from naval officers. A large, well-developed, muscular Sergeant of Marines religiously guards the court-room door, and bids defiance to all enterprising newspaper reporters.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 23.—Commander Francis M. Bunce, to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st November next.

Ensigns O. W. Lowrey and A. H. Cobb, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Ensign Jesse M. Roper, to the Naval Academy on the 30th inst.

Midshipmen Thomas E. Muse, Frank E. Beatty, Frank F. Fletcher, Richard H. Townley, and W. G. Cutter, to the *Tuscarora*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; and should that vessel have sailed, to duty in the North Pacific Station.

Midshipmen Milton K. Schwenk, Jacob Medary, and John W. Beane, to the *Plymouth*.

Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker, to duty connected with the construction of boilers at the South Boston Iron Works on the 1st November next.

Assistant Engineer B. H. Warren, to the Franklin, European Station, per steamer from Boston which leaves on the 6th November next.

OCTOBER 25.—Ensign Chas. J. Badger, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Ensign Thomas B. Howard, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 15th November next.

Ensign A. T. Freeman, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

OCTOBER 26.—Captain Edward Barrett, to command the *Plymouth*.

Commodore Stephen D. Trenchard, to examination for promotion on the 2d November next.

OCTOBER 27.—Captain Stephen B. Luce, to command the *Hartford* on the 1st November next.

Lieutenant J. E. Neill, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 5th November next.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Gardner, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, Mass.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 23.—Captain Ralph Chandler, from command of the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, on the 27th inst., and ordered to command the receiving ship *Wabash*, at that place, on the 28th inst.

Commander D. B. Harmony, from the command of the *Hartford*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander M. L. Johnson, from the receiving ship *Ohio* on the 27th inst., and ordered as executive officer on board the *Wabash* on the 28th inst.

Lieutenant-Commanders E. M. Shepard and George W. Pigman, Lieutenants Clifford B. Gill, W. W. Gilpatrick, John A. Rodgers, and A. H. Vail, Master C. G. Bowman, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. J. Babin, Assistant Surgeon H. P. Hawley, Chaplain J. K. Lewis, Chief Engineer J. W. Moore, Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, Assistant Engineer R. W. Galt, Gunner R. H. Cross, Carpenter John A. Dixon, and Sailmaker John A. Birdsell, from the *Hartford*, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart, from duty connected with the construction of boilers at the South Boston Iron Works, and to continue duties at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Lieutenants W. P. Randall and E. T. Strong, Mates C. J. Bibber and W. W. Beck, Surgeon W. K. Scollield, Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering, Paymaster Frank Clarke, Chaplain H. H. Clark, Boatswain C. E. Rich, Gunner E. Mack, Carpenter W. F. Laidton, and Sailmaker David Bruce, from the receiving ship *Ohio* on the 27th inst., and ordered to the receiving ship *Wabash* on the 28th inst.

Paymaster Edwin Stewart, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to settle accounts.

OCTOBER 25.—Lieutenant W. W. Kimball, from duty at the Experimental Battery, near Annapolis, Md., on the 31st inst., and ordered to the *Alert*.

OCTOBER 26.—Captain John H. Russell, from the command of the *Plymouth*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant George A. Bicknell, from the Hydrographic Office on the 31st inst., and ordered to duty on the South Pacific Station per steamer of the 16th November from New York.

Assistant Paymaster Joseph T. Addicks has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 15th August last, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

APPOINTED.

John Alexander Tanner, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., an assistant surgeon in the Navy from October 20, 1875.

PROMOTED.

Ensign Henry H. Barrole to be a master in the Navy from October 20, 1875.

Midshipmen James C. Cresap, Alphonse H. Cobb and Frank Guertin to be ensigns in the Navy from July 14, 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Jos. H. Gillis, commanding the *Michigan*, for thirty days from the 5th November next.

To Ensign Charles B. T. Moore for three months from October 25.

To Ensign J. M. Robinson for three months from October 25.

To Ensign F. S. Hotchkiss for two months from October 25.

To Alfred Reynolds for two months from the 1st November next.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending October 27, 1875:

Joseph Weir, ordinary seaman, August 37 (U. S. S. Brooklyn), at San Sebastian Hospital, Rio de Janeiro.

David Munro, landsman, October 12, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

John Carroll, marine, October 13, U. S. receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, Va.

James Pollock, sergeant U. S. Marine Corps, October 21, Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Jose Accacio Alon, second class musician, October 2, U. S. S. *Onward*, Callao, Peru.

MASSACRE OF AN ENGLISH NAVAL OFFICER.

THE following is the official report of the circumstances attending the massacre of Commander Goodenough, of the British Navy, by natives of Santa Cruz Island, in August last:

On the 12th of August the *Pearl* was off Carlisle Bay, Santa Cruz Island. Leaving the ship in the offing, the Commodore landed, accompanied by some officers and men, in hopes of conciliating the natives and opening a friendly intercourse with them.

The latter, assembled in goodly numbers on the beach, accepted presents in an apparently friendly spirit, and were willing to barter. The Commodore and others entered the village, and for some time mixed freely with the natives, who showed no sign of hostility until preparation was made to embark. While the Commodore and one or two others remained near the village, a native standing near him fired an arrow, which struck the Commodore in the side. Before any arms, all of which were in the boats, could be reached, several flights of arrows were discharged on the party, wounding five men, and the Commodore again slightly—this second time in the head. A few revolvers and rifles were fired to stop the attack, which was entirely unprovoked, and one native fell.

The Commodore determined, after returning to the ship, that he would show his disapproval of this treachery by simply burning the houses of the village near which the attack was made, and gave most explicit orders that no life should be taken, directing blank cartridges to be fired to warn the natives away previous to the men landing.

It is impossible to assign any certain cause for this sudden attack, though it may perhaps be accounted for by supposing a constant hostility to the visits of strangers to exist in the minds of these particular islanders, who have shown almost the same spirit to vessels visiting them from the time of Mendana to this day—a hostility probably provoked by some previous outrage committed by white men; and this opinion being held by the Commodore induced him to punish them in the slight manner in which he did. The greater surprise was felt at the hostility of the inhabitants of Santa Cruz, as the natives of the islands of Ambrym, Mallicollo, St. Bartholomew, Espiritu Santo, and Vanikoro had received the visits of the Commodore and his officers in a friendly manner; and although the natives of a few villages showed, in some cases, signs of shyness and timidity, nevertheless, mutual confidence had been quickly established in most of them.

The *Pearl* at once proceeded southward, as a cooler climate would be more favorable to the wounded, of whom there were five, in addition to the Commodore. Having touched at Mota, in Banks Group, to leave directions for H. M. S. *Nymph*, should she call there, the *Pearl* proceeded towards Sydney.

For the first few days the wounded were all doing well, and great hopes were entertained that they would recover, but, after five days, symptoms of tetanus appeared in three of the cases, and gradually increased. On Thursday night one of the seamen, named Edward Rayner, who had received an arrow wound in the shoulder, died; on the next evening, Friday, August 20, at 5.30 p.m., Commodore Goodenough died; and early the following morning the third, a seaman named Frederick Smale, followed; he had received a severe wound in the head.

The other three wounded are doing well.

The Sydney Morning Herald of August 27, says of this event: It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that it was at Santa Cruz group that Bishop Patteson met his fate. The savages that have just taken the life of the Commodore took the life of the Melanesian Bishop just four years ago. Not only did these two distinguished men receive their fate at the hands of the same race of savages, but there is a remarkable similarity of circumstances connected with the massacres of the Bishop and the Commodore. The Bishop was desirous of visiting the group as a messenger of peace, and the object of the Commodore was the establishment of friendly intercourse. The Bishop, it will be remembered, trusted himself in a canoe with the natives, unprotected, as he had always found that the entering one of their native canoes was a sure way of disarming suspicion; and the Commodore and his men trusted themselves in a native village unarmed, the party having left all their arms in the boats. Both the Bishop and the Commodore fell by the deadly arrow, which the savage uses with such perfect skill and with such fatal effect. Two men fell with their chief at the massacre of Bishop Patteson, and two have fallen with Commodore Goodenough. The public sorrow that was created by the intelligence of the murder of the Bishop will still be fresh in many memories; and we need not say that a sorrow as genuine and as deep was felt throughout the city on the publication of the fate that has befallen the Commodore. In some respects Bishop Patteson and Commodore Goodenough occupied two different spheres and executed two different missions, but both were engaged in the service of humanity, both having been slain by savages whom they sought to conciliate and serve, and both, though dead, will live in the memories and affections of thousands as among the foremost benefactors of men. Other islands in the South Seas have been dishonored and stained by cruel massacres, but the Santa Cruz group has acquired for itself a savage pre-eminence as the place of the inhuman massacre of both Bishop Patteson and Commodore Goodenough.

The cause for this peculiar hostility to white men among the savages of Santa Cruz appears to be wrapped in mystery. It is commonly supposed that there is a cause of some kind. The perpetration of these atrocities is scarcely accounted for by a savage thirst for blood, or by a natural hostility to strangers. Whether these massacres have been inflicted in return for wrongs that have been perpetrated in connection with the labor traffic, or for some outrage that has been committed in connection with ordinary trade, or whether they are a return for wrongs that are purely imaginary, no one can say with certainty. It is clear, however, that the law of retaliation is common law among the natives of the South Seas, and that a whole

people is held responsible for the crime of one. It was said that the inflicting of five wounds and no more on the body of Bishop Patteson made it certain that he had been murdered in revenge for the death of five islanders. In addition to giving retaliation for the wrongs that others are supposed to have done to them the natives of the South Seas expect retaliation for the wrongs they do to others. After the massacre of Bishop Patteson, Captain Markham proceeded to Santa Cruz simply to make inquiries. But to the natives the sight of a boat filled with white men meant vengeance for the Bishop. "So they discharged a volley of arrows, and a sergeant of marines was killed. This attack on the British flag was severely chastised with British firearms."

It is ours to lament the loss of one of the ablest and one of the most popular of the Commodores who have visited this part of the world. It is not as a Commodore alone that the gentlemen whose massacre we deplore has made himself known in Australia and Polynesia. In the sphere of philanthropy and in other departments of public service, besides that to which he particularly belonged, the late Commodore was well known and honorably distinguished. A large amount of the preparatory work in connection with the annexation of Fiji was done by Commodore Goodenough. His labors of various kinds throughout the South Seas have borne testimony to the sympathy and support they have received from the Commodore. The work of temperance in this city and elsewhere was forwarded by the Commodore's personal example and public support. In private intercourse the Commodore was a genial companion and a disinterested friend. It is well known that he took a profound interest in the work of protecting and of humanizing the natives of the South Seas. In the prosecution of this task the Commodore spent the last years of his life, and in it his life has been sacrificed.

(From the London Naval and Military Gazette.)

THE LOSS OF THE VANGUARD.

NOTHING can be more discouraging to a naval or military officer than the feeling that he will certainly be sacrificed to that unholy idol—public opinion—whenever such a sacrifice may appear the easiest way of escaping from any difficulty. There was once a time when no man who bore the commission of the Sovereign had any cause to fear the result of such a disaster as that which has befallen the *Vanguard*, provided he had to the extent of his ability done what he ought to do, and left undone nothing which could honorably be charged to him as a duty. But now this is all changed, and an officer has to look not only for the approval of his Queen and her responsible ministers, not only for a grateful and just appreciation of what may have been a life's devotion to his Sovereign and country, but to that more ignoble rule, the passing expediency of the hour, which may at any moment seize him as a burnt-offering and sacrifice to appease a hideous and cruel deity.

A butcher's cart dashes round a corner into a gentleman's carriage, and a horse worth a hundred and fifty guineas is reduced in three minutes to a value of ten shillings for the kennel, but no gentleman on that account dismisses in disgrace and without a character the coachman who for thirty years had been his efficient and faithful servant. A bank may fail and ruin one of our merchant princes, but he will not on that ground slander and prosecute his own innocent cashier. An uninsured merchant-ship might, in common with some scores of others, be suddenly wrecked while riding at anchor in Brixham Roads, as happened in that dreadful easterly gale a few years ago, but no honest owner would cast even a shadow of blame on his captain for what was a sudden and inevitable act of God; and yet, because Captain Dawkins has lost his ship by a very simple and apparently quite unavoidable accident, he is treated worse than the equally innocent coachman, cashier, or shipmaster; he is punished in pocket and in naval and social position, and what makes the punishment still more severe than it could have been in the other three cases, he is wounded in his professional honor and reputation.

And what has he done to merit this? What pretext is there for thus making him the scapegoat because half a million of public money has been sunk in the sea? He has done nothing whatever—positively nothing—and in spite of the verdict of the court-martial, and the approval of that verdict by the Admiralty, we again say Captain Dawkins is innocent of all responsibility for the loss of his ship, and that if a victim was to be demanded, and deemed of exigency under the system which now governs the treatment of faithful public servants, some one above or below, or on a level with Captain Dawkins, should have been selected, and could have been selected with greater seeming propriety as a propitiatory offering to the tax-payer grieving for his money, and to the high officials of the Admiralty chafing for an object for personal blame; the responsibility for faulty regulations and faulty means of avoiding unforeseen accidents under novel conditions, cannot, however, be cast with justice on any officer in the position of Captain Dawkins.

We have said that some other victim should and could have been selected, and it requires no Solon to understand that had this not been the case, yet of all men in that squadron Captain Dawkins was the man that should not have been selected. If it is said that his rank marked him for an example, and covered his subordinates, then it is evidently the admiral and not the captain who stands marked for the disaster to a ship of his squadron—a disaster caused not by the act or default of one man or one ship, but of many. And if, on the other hand, the admiral is held irresponsible either for his own defaults or for the defaults of those in command under him, then equally Captain Dawkins is irresponsible and the blame rests with those

who did the act, or left undone the act, the doing of which or leaving it undone on board the *Vanguard* conducted to her loss.

We expressly avoid entering into details of the case or of the verdict of the court-martial. There is no wrong in this world which cannot be consecrated in the most orthodox manner if the thing is to be done, and it is entirely beside the question to refine and to sophisticate regarding constructive aiding and abetting in what is a simple misfortune. The squadron may have been steaming too fast or too slow. It may have been in a fog rightly or wrongly. There may have been a proper system of fog-signalling promulgated, and then at the very moment in operation in that squadron, or there may not. The *Iron Duke's* fog-signal may have been out of gear, or it may not. The admiral should have been the first to perceive the fog-bank, and provide accordingly, or he should not. Everybody might have been expected to be prompt and fertile in thoroughly effective expedient in this entirely unparalleled case, or, on the other hand, such *ex post facto* expectation may be declared preposterous. Our argument is not affected. Dozens of men might have done something, and something might have been useful—first, to avoid collision, and secondly, to mitigate its results; but that in no degree affects the shame to the country of an innocent man being ruined in his reputation, of a distinguished officer being degraded before the world because somebody did not do something which nobody thought of, and in such an unparalleled occurrence could scarcely be expected to think of.

GREAT GUNS.

THE monster cannons now in existence are simply examples of the manner in which history repeats itself. Four centuries ago, in 1478, the Turks erected a battery of guns against Scutari, the largest of which was capable of throwing a stone shot thirty-two inches in diameter, and weighing 1,640 pounds, whereas the projectile of the English eighty-ton gun weighs only 1,250 pounds. It is evident, moreover, that these enormous guns were of practical service, for it is recorded that 2,534 rounds were fired from them in thirty days. At the castle of Asia, on the Dardanelles, there still exists a battery of bronze cannons some of which have a bore twenty-eight inches in diameter. When the British Admiral Sir John Duckworth forced the passage of the straits in March, 1807, one of his ships was struck by a huge stone bullet thrown from one of these guns, and it is said that the missile made so large a hole in the side of the vessel that the captain, when he looked over the side to see the extent of the injury, was surprised to see two of his sailors thrust their heads through the aperture at the same instant. The *Royal George*, whose name is familiar with all readers of Cowper's poetry, was one of the ships injured in this encounter. The great gun of Bejapore, with a calibre of twenty-eight inches, is another instance of what gun founders could accomplish more than three centuries ago. This weapon was last discharged, it is said, during the eighteenth century, on the occasion of a visit from the rajah of Sattara. The shot weighed more than 1,000 pounds. The Tzar Poshkar, or great gun of Moscow, has a bore thirty-five inches in diameter, but has never been fired with shotted charges.—*New York Post*.

AN ex-lieutenant of the United States Navy, referring to the alleged murder of Harriet Lane by Henry Wainwright in the Whitechapel road, writes as follows to the *London Times*:

Arriving but very recently from America, I was painfully startled in reading from a half-torn and mutilated copy of the *Times* the names of "Harriet Lane" and "Wainwright"—names so familiar to the American public that generations will come and go ere they will be forgotten. Two years prior to the outbreak of the civil war in America, a vessel was launched from one of the government dock-yards, designed for service as a revenue cruiser and government yacht, and was christened the *Harriet Lane*. Upon the arrival of the Prince of Wales in America, the Government assigned the *Harriet Lane* as the vessel specially selected to carry the Prince and his suite in his tour of observation. The vessel had been named in honor of Miss Harriet Lane, the niece of President Buchanan, and at that time mistress of the White House. It was the steamer *Harriet Lane* that carried the Prince from Washington to Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac, the grave of George Washington. At the outbreak of the war the *Harriet Lane* was turned over to the Navy Department for service, and she participated in several engagements on the coast; took part in the Battle of Hatteras, and also at the bombardments of the forts on the Mississippi below New Orleans, serving in the latter engagements as flagship of Commodore Porter's division in Admiral Farragut's fleet. Subsequently the *Harriet Lane* was ordered to the Texas coast, and Commander Wainwright was appointed to her command. While lying at anchor in one of the harbors of the Texas coast in company with the war steamer *Fort Jackson*, on the night of the 1st of January, 1863, she was surrounded by a fleet of Confederate steamers, protected with cotton bales. The Confederate steamers were said to have between four and five thousand men on them. Commander Wainwright refused to surrender, and the Confederates, after some hard fighting, succeeded in carrying the *Harriet Lane* by the board, and her decks witnessed a fierce and terrible hand-to-hand encounter. Blood ran from her scuppers like water. Commodore Wainwright and nearly all the officers and crew of the *Harriet Lane* were killed in defending the vessel. At early dawn her flag was hauled down by the Confederates and their own substituted in lieu of it. She was never again seen as a United States cruiser.

HOWES & COMPANY,
Bankers, No. 6 Wall st., N. Y., Transact
a general banking business and allow in-
terest on balances at the rate of Four per
cent. per annum. We solicit the patron-
age of Officers of the Army and Navy.
L. T. HOWES, F. A. HOWES,
LATE OF U. S. ARMY. LATE OF U. S. NAVY.

PACIFIC MAIL LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.
Sailing from pier No. 43 North River. For ASPINWALL:
Steamship CITY OF NEW YORK..... Oct. 30, 12 m.
Connecting for all the Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS to the CHILIAN EXPOSITION and
return, good till MARCH, 1876, \$351, Gold.
OUTWARD Tickets only \$251, Gold.
From SAN FRANCISCO, for JAPAN and CHINA:
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO..... Monday, Nov. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEA-
LAND VIA HONOLULU, S. I.:
Steamship COLIMA..... Wednesday, Nov. 10.
For freight or passage apply at pier 43 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY.
21 Park Row, New York.
Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE
brand of GUN POWDER. Recommended and used by Captain
A. H. Bogardus, the "Champion Wing Shot of America."

Orange Lightning Powder.
The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed
only in sealed one pound canisters. The coarser sizes especially
are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving
great penetration with very slight recoil.

Orange Ducking Powder.
For Water-fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed
in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 pounds.

Orange Rifle Powder.
This celebrated brand of Powder is more extensively used
than any other for both Rifles and Shot Guns. Sizes FG, FFG
and FFFG. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25, 12½ and 6½
lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb.

Military Powder.
The Military Powder made by this Company is extensively
used and highly approved by the U. S. Government, and ex-
clusively used by the Russian Government for their cartridges
made in this country.
MAMMOTH, CANNON, MORTAR, MUSKET and CART-
RIDGE Powder made to any desired standard. Packed in wood
or metal packages of 100 lbs. or less. Blasting, Mining and Ship-
ping Powder of all grades and sizes packed in wood or metal
kegs of 25 lbs.
Great care is taken in packing and casing Powder for export.
Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Smith Electric Ma-
chine for exploding mines, sub-marine blasts, etc.
Address P. O. Box 3308, N. Y.

THOMAS H. NORTON,
Financial and Business Agent, U. S. A.,
No. 1160 MAIN STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

Negotiates Loans, Buys and Sells all kinds of Securities,
makes advances upon Officers' accounts at reasonable rates, and
transacts a General Financial business. The interests of cor-
respondents carefully regarded, and their wishes promptly and
faithfully executed.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated
Academy of the Visitation.
At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.
Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300
Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.
REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and Lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George
Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army,
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Vahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

WILLIAM CONARD,
(Late Chief of Paymaster's Division, 4th Auditor's Office.)
Accountant and Claim Agent.
NAVAL CLAIMS A SPECIALTY.
Prize Money, Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay, etc.
All kinds of business attended to promptly, for moderate
charges.
P. O. Box 612. Office, 1427 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Give Vanity Fair a trial. See advertisement.

SMITH and Wesson have contracted to furnish the Russian
government 20,000 more army-pistols, the pattern to be No.
3 with ejectors, and the work will probably be done in some-
thing less than seven months. This will make up the num-
ber manufactured for the Russian government by Smith and
Wesson to 100,000.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual ex-
pressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.
The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX
DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, postage pre-
paid at this office. Remittances may be made in a Post Office
money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters' Paymas-
ters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the
order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of
these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered
letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever
requested to do so.

Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscrip-
tions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent,
should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed.

Change of addresses will be made as often and whenever
required, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes an-
nounced in the Orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no auth-
ority for changing the address of the paper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve Lines Nonparel to an Inch Space.
Single Insertion.....\$0.25 per line space.
Four Insertions..... 0.80 " " "
Thirteen Insertions..... 2.00 " " "
Twenty-six Insertions..... 3.00 " " "
Fifty-two Insertions..... 5.00 " " "

EDITORIAL PAGE.

Advertising Column..... 40 cents per line space.
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
23 Murray Street, New York.

MILITARY PROSPECTS.

THIS pleasant autumn season, both here and in
Europe, has been one of considerable military
activity and real progress. Legislatures, parliaments
and congresses, those generally mischievous agents
against efficient armies, are no longer in session in
the autumn; and during the interval to the winter's
deliberations, armies and national guards alike are
left to their own devices, without legislative tinkering.
In Europe they now devote this space of time
to autumn manoeuvres, even conservative John Bull
falling into the general fashion and following the
"new fangled ideas" (first developed about a century
ago, by the way). In America, till within two years,
we have had nothing that answered to these schools
of training except the so-called "Fall Inspections"
of militia in one or two States. Now, however, we
have in New England camps of instruction that only
need to last longer to be made very valuable, and in
the other States we go to rifle matches for consol-
ation and instruction. And let it not be imagined
that these last are wholly without use. If they do
not afford much benefit in the art of manoeuvring
masses, they at least encourage that individual effi-
ciency without which an army is hard to improvise in
case of need, and they tend in a remarkable degree
to the teaching of obedience and sober discipline. It
is in the encouragement of this rifle movement, which
has taken such a strong hold on the people of the
United States since our victories at Creedmoor and
Dollymount, that the most hopeful military outlook
for our future is to be found. In a republican coun-
try like our own, where universal suffrage rules
everything, the tide of popular enthusiasm must be
put to advantage, while it lasts. Without it no real
progress can be made in any direction, but by its
skillful use positive advantage may be gained.
There is no science in which it is so hard to interest
a people, and especially a commercial people, in time
of peace, as the art military. Before our late civil
war, we can many of us remember how perfectly
apathetic was the popular mind in that direction.
We can also remember how sudden and intense was
the interest awakened after the fall of Fort Sumter,
and how half pathetic, half ludicrous thereafter were
the gropings of a whole nation trying to find the
path to victory, which they had suffered to become
choked up with the briars and brambles of idleness
and lazy security, in time of peace. By a skillful use
of that suddenly roused popular enthusiasm, the
brambles were finally cleared, and the path opened;
but it must be confessed that since the war closed,
we have allowed them to grow again pretty thickly.
Now, in several States, there are disconnected and
partial efforts making towards a species of military
training, for that militia which we well call the "Na-
tional Guard." From the tendency of reckless politi-
cians of all parties to sacrifice anything and every-
thing to save themselves, and for the sake of

popularity, it is possible that the time may soon
come when this force will be our only reliance in case
of a foreign invasion, the feeble numbers of the Re-
gular Army being already barely sufficient to hold
the posts on the Indian frontiers. In case, at the
present day, of a sudden disagreement with any
foreign power possessing a steam fleet, the National
Guard of our Atlantic seaboard would be the only
possible force from which a single army corps could
be hastily improvised to repel attack. It becomes,
then, a matter of some importance to devise means
whereby what force exists should be made as effi-
cient as our present laws permit in the various States,
and especially to take advantage of whatever popular
enthusiasm seems to point in the direction of mili-
tary efficiency, by making it conduce directly to that
end.

At present our people are excited over rifle shoot-
ing. Their vanity is tickled by the remarkable vic-
tory achieved by the "immortal six" almost without
assistance, and they are now willing to heap honors
on the latter to compensate for past neglect. The for-
mation of rifle clubs and associations grows more and
more popular. The smallest and cheapest range in
remote country districts attracts universal attention
and respectful admiration, from its association with
the system in which FULTON, BODINE and GILDER-
SLEEVE won their victories. A long-range Creed-
moor rifle is inspected by old hunters with a sort of
superstition when they have seen its performances,
and day by day we hear less talk about those coun-
try side champions who used to "take a squirrel's
eye out" at the top of a tree. The fact is, that such
a feat does not amount to much now. Trees do not
average as a rule two hundred yards high, except in
Brobdignag, and a squirrel might be just as well
killed now-a-days by hitting him in the body at 600
feet as in the eye at 60, while a man would stand
small chance now-a-days at 200 yards against any mili-
tia company that has been through a summer's class
shooting at Creedmoor. The formation of regi-
mental clubs, and the emulation induced by constant
competition, has been a heavy factor in the improve-
ment perceptible within a year in several regiments
of New York State troops, and wherever the shooting
ambition is aroused, the regiment advances in
efficiency. By now taking advantage of this general
feeling in favor of rifle practice, by working in
channels already opened, in concert with the National
Rifle Association, which begun the work, and which
is now a State institution, real military efficiency
may be accomplished in time. What is needed is
only unity of action by the different States, the
adoption of rules uniform with those of the N. R. A.,
for the sake of united effort, and an earnest and in-
telligent movement in the direction of universal State
rifle practice on a common system. In the forces of
the General Government one great step has been
made, by the adoption for the Navy of the Creed-
moor system of small arm instruction. Now is the
time for the Army authorities to take advantage of
the popular enthusiasm, and by working with it, and
identifying themselves with it, to make the Army se-
cure in the affections and pride of the nation, by re-
deeming it from the isolation to which it has been
condemned for so many years. The rifle movement
promises, if skillfully handled, to do more to unite
the Army and National Guard into a homogeneous
force of elite and reserve than anything that has yet
offered. It will bring officers and men together in
peace, as they were during the days of the great re-
bellion, and give each a better idea of the merits of
the other, by showing both the best points of their
rivals.

THE American officers who have gone to Egypt
into the service of the Khedive, while they seem
from all accounts to have given the Egyptian ruler
great satisfaction, have hardly secured equivalent
satisfaction in their own persons. It must be remem-
bered that the Khedive has secured only the best
class of technical officers, competent for all kinds of
scientific duties, and that in their respective spheres
they have done the best work performed in
Egypt since the days of BONAPARTE's engineers and
savans. A strong contrast exists, for instance, be-
tween the means at the disposal of gallant young
LONG and the ends accomplished by him, and the
vastly greater advantages afforded to BAKER PASHA,
who accomplished so little. In the case of General

STONE, chief of staff, and many other officers whose names have been already mentioned in the JOURNAL, the Americans have fully maintained their reputation as scientific and hard-working officers, and we are informed that the Khedive has expressed in private a wish that he had more of them.

The position of the officers themselves seems, however, not to be altogether as pleasant as many people imagine. They were promised on accepting certain grades in the Egyptian army, the pay appertaining to the corresponding grades in the American Army, but found on arriving in Egypt that the rate was only that which existed in our Army before the civil war, now sixteen years ago. Being kept constantly on staff duty, they have no opportunity to develop their most valuable qualities in the command of troops, and are moreover subject to the natural jealousies of the native officers of a different creed and race.

If the Khedive is wise in his own interest, he will in time change the condition of these his most useful officers. While the command of Egyptian troops, of course, necessitates a knowledge of Arabic, it is probable that by this time, from their long residence in Egypt, this has been acquired by all the American officers of the Khedive. From the revelations in BAKER'S "Ismailia," it appears that what the Egyptian army most needs is discipline and individual instruction in rifle practice and other minutiae. The vivifying effect of Caucasian energy on the lazy Egyptian fellows that constitute the rank and file of Egyptian regiments and the equally lazy company officers who try to command them, would soon make itself felt if the Khedive placed Americans in command of brigades and regiments of horse and foot, instead of keeping them so closely confined to staff duties. There are plenty more officers just as good where the first set came from, but at present there is not very much temptation, when the facts are fully known, for really capable American officers to enter the Egyptian service.

THE Report of the Red Cloud Commission can hardly be called satisfactory to any one, and is a pretty fair example of the effects of trying to ride two horses or sit on two stools. The Commissioners recommend the dismissal of Saville, the agent at Red Cloud, but at the same time give him a certificate of perfect honesty. They then go through all the charges of fraud, entirely regardless of the testimony of Professor Marsh and many Army officers, and pronounce the latter "unreliable," while the testimony of the contractors and Indian agents is accepted as "reliable." One very striking instance of their perfectly puerile way of taking testimony and forming conclusions appears in the case of the cattle frauds. Professor Marsh charged, and was corroborated by several Army officers, that certain issues of cattle at certain specified times were under weight, gaunt and poor, averaging 755 pounds instead of 1,000 pounds a head. What do the sapient Commissioners now do? Sitting in the fall of 1875, they undertook to judge of what had been delivered in 1874 by what they saw in 1875, and having weighed and inspected the contractors' present herds, found them fully up to weight. The childlike innocence of their concluding remarks, and the virtuous reprobation of the wicked Professor contained therein, we cannot refrain from quoting: "The Commissioners caused all the cattle to be driven before them, and two members of the Commission rode through the whole herd scattered over the plain, carefully noticing many hundred. They were fully satisfied with the result of their observation in that respect, and say that if the cattle which they saw are a fair sample of the cattle which had been delivered to the Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies during the last three years, the Indian and his friends should have little cause to complain, and they express an earnest wish that all the laboring people of the country could be as well and as liberally supplied." As Touchstone once observed, there is much virtue in an "if." The extract is a sample of the report, with which it is hardly worth while to weary our readers.

WE sympathize entirely with ex-Secretary WELLES in his wish to secure to the late Admiral FARRAGUT all the credit due for his noble services, but we think he travels entirely beyond the record when he seeks to fasten upon the Army or the Supreme Court the dis-

credit of wishing to deprive the Admiral, in the smallest measure, of the honor belonging to him as the captor of New Orleans. Adjutant-General TOWNSEND has shown that the reference to the capture of New Orleans in the chronological list of battles, prepared for the use of the War Department, was not open to the construction put upon it by Mr. WELLES, and another correspondent, "OMICRON," an officer of credit and reputation, whose letter we publish this week, shows that Mr. WELLES has misquoted the decision of Mr. Justice SWAYNE, on which his letter hinged. The reporter of the Supreme Court, who is responsible for the statement that "the Army of the United States captured the City of New Orleans," doubtless used the word army as including both branches of the service, and was as far as Mr. WELLES himself from any intention of ignoring the services of the gallant Admiral. Yet Mr. WELLES may well be excused some heat for defending from even seeming neglect the memory of one who deserved so well of his country as did DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, the noble sailor, the earnest patriot, the Christian gentleman.

A BANQUET was given to Lieut.-General SHERIDAN by the citizens of San Francisco, at the Palace Hotel, in that city, on the evening of October 14th, about two hundred guests being present. The Fourth Artillery band furnished the music. Among the guests present were Governor PACHECO, of California, the British, French, Russian, German, and Austrian Consuls; Senators JONES and SHARON of Nevada; Generals SCHOFIELD, BROOKS, WILCOX, ELLIOTT, NELSON, MORGAN, JOHN F. MILLER, THOMPSON and KELTON. At half-past 11 o'clock the cloth was removed and Governor PACHECO proposed the health of Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, to which the hero of the occasion responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am very sorry that I have not language to fully express to you the high appreciation I have of your compliment to me this evening. The remembrance of former services on this coast, and the desire to come again among the people who had a very warm place in my heart, was the object that I had in making this visit. (Applause.) Fourteen years ago, I think this month, I left this State with a very moderate ambition, but with a resolution which was very dear, that whatever might happen to me, I would always be a true and honest soldier, and be always on the side of the Government and the side of the Union—"Bravo!" and cheers)—and now, on my return, I can assure you that it is not strange at all to me that I should feel the deepest attachment to a people and to a past in which I first learned my best sentiments of what was the duty of a soldier. All this has given me, of course, great pleasure, and besides that, the kind manner in which I have been received everywhere, has gone very deeply into my heart. But there has been a greater pleasure than this, and that is in seeing the development and the progress which has come to this coast since I was here before. Still it does not seem to me that it should be a matter of astonishment when I find that your soil produces all kinds of great and noble fruits, and your mountains are filled with that kind of mineral which makes up the standard currency of the world. I may remark that it is very hard for any imagination I possess to picture what may be the future; but whatever may be the ultimate, there is nobody in the world whose well wishes are warmer than mine. Thanking you for the politeness and cordiality you have displayed, I shall add that I carry home with me the most kindly remembrance of my visit to California. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

In response to the toast to the "Army of the United States," General SCHOFIELD said:

I thank you very much for this compliment to the Army, and I will simply say in reply that the old soldiers' home is in California. There is no part of the United States in which the soldier is so much at home as in California. (Applause.) There is no part of the country in which the services of the Army have been so thoroughly identified with that of the pioneers. In the older States the Army may have been almost forgotten; years have passed; the old pioneers have gone to their long homes, and they have forgotten, or their descendants, who it was that plied the way for them; who it was that explored their territories, marked out their roads, drove out the savages, and paved the way for the industrious citizens. Great States have grown up in wealth and honorable prosperity, but they forgot the little Army that helped them to make the start in moving along to the grand old music of the Union. But in California it is different; the old pioneers still live; they have not forgotten the men who shared with them the hardships and toil of the first developments of the Pacific Coast. Those men throughout the country are known as the commanders of the great national army. It is here that we find that patriotic response that belongs to that common danger, that common cause and that common triumph. It is such men as Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Halleck, and scores of others I might name, that are recognized not only as soldiers who have won honors in late years, but as pioneers of the Pacific Coast. (Applause.) I assure you, gentlemen, that the feeling is fully reciprocated by the officers of the Army. (Applause.) We share with you the pride which you justly feel in the wonderful development of the country, in its boundless future prospects, and we share with you also the pride which you more justly feel in the soundness of your present financial condition. (Great applause.) We rejoice with you in the hope that the day is not far distant when our fellow citizens throughout the country and we poor soldiers may feel the jingle of the solid gold in our pockets, and that those honorable and war-worn promises that have been so long unpaid may disappear forever. (Applause and cheers.)

"The President of the United States" was briefly responded to by ex-Senator COLE; "The Centennial," by THOMAS FITCH; and "The Ladies," in a humorous strain, by GEORGE T. BROMLEY. Speeches were also delivered by Senator SHARON, General DODGE, FRED. MACCRELLISH, General LA GRANGE, WILLIAM LANE BOOKER, the British Consul, and others.

THE most manly and open of SHERMAN'S critics, General BOYNTON, has bravely placed his criticism on record in a rival book, which is just issued, and

which we hope to notice more fully very shortly. General BOYNTON having been a Washington correspondent since the war, claims to have had access to many original papers, which will put a different light on many of the matters viewed in SHERMAN'S Memoirs from another standpoint, and there is little doubt that the book will excite a lively interest on its appearance, as leaving the question open for the test of issues of fact.

A BOARD, consisting of Rear-Admiral C. H. DAVIS, as President, and Rear-Admirals A. M. PENNOCK and C. R. P. ROGERS as members, will convene at the Navy Department on the 2d of November next, for the purpose of examining Commodore S. D. TRENCHARD, for promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral. Commodore ALEXANDER MURRAY has been granted permission to report to the President of the Board for examination.

JAMES O'NEIL, First Sergeant of Cavalry, stationed at West Point, desires us to deny the truth of a story published by the *Highland Falls Journal*, to the effect that he had bought landed property to the amount of \$15,000. He says he has made no such purchase, and regards the publication as a reflection on his honesty, \$15,000 being a startling sum to save out of a soldier's pay.

THE Cavalry officers are exercised by rumors from Washington of the retirement of at least one, and perhaps three, Colonels. This would make Colonels of GROVER, MERRITT and CUSTER; Lieutenant-Colonels of ROYALL, OTTS and DUDLEY, and Majors of CURTIS, HART and STURGEON.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, discussing the lesson which it says the loss of the *Vanguard* teaches, says: "The frigate of old was the least mechanical thing that ever proceeded from the hands of man. She was almost a thing of life, and was studied, and humored, and talked of, and thought of as an animated being. It was easier to idealise her than to idealise one's native land. The language of poetry was not strained when a man called his ship his bride, and we know how much it was his home. Human nature being the compound that it is, a creature which inspired that kind of interest must also have inspired a more jealous, prompt, and eager care than the edifice that has replaced her. The feelings she evoked and sustained can no more be transferred to the mechanical steamships of our day than the helpful good-fellowship of man and horse can flourish on a bicycle. You cannot look upon a hawk, so beautifully made to swoop and fight and fly, without feeling the stir of its animation in your own spirit. The oyster, beautifully constructed for defence, excites no sympathetic emotion whatever; and though our ships of war are not all like oysters, they are all too much like that animal for sentimental purposes, and too little like the winged and seemingly sentient ship of old. In short, the steamship (in the first place) gives far fewer opportunities for the development and exercise of the great sea qualities before mentioned; and not only so, but it is incapable of inspiring the attachment that would instantly call them out in its behalf in time of peril. Some such explanation as this—general and fundamental—is at any rate necessary to account for the fact that such shameful things can be told, and told truly, of the whole body of officers of an English man-of-war; and we can find no explanation more reasonable, and none that so well meets the objection that English naval officers cannot really be such a 'bad lot' as appears from the evidence in the *Vanguard* case. And if we are on the track of right reason here, what's the remedy? More intellectuals? more drill and cram? We should rather say, less; with more 'hand-to-mouthness'; fewer of those patent substitutes for eye, hand, brain, which do indeed share the work but deaden the workman's senses and blunt his feeling of responsibility. They are all well enough, and do much good and little harm in a stocking factory planted on firm land. But ships are not stocking factories; and, however they are built, they must live and fight amidst constantly-varying conditions of danger, and must rely at last upon the watchfulness, the alacrity, the instant resource that seem to be disappearing from amongst the most intellectual and highly-trained body of naval officers in the world. And our seamen should be taught that, though the new floating fortresses do not appeal to them as the old vessels did, a sinking ship is not to be got out of like a house on fire: the sailor is disgraced who abandons a ship in that condition till he is on the very verge of drowning with her. At about the time when he would think of quitting his wife in like circumstances he may quit his ship but not before."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the JOURNAL of the 2d inst. you say, while editorially commenting on an article that appeared in the Sun, which advocates the reduction of the Army to 10,000 men, that at some future time you propose to discuss the question whether the Army is as bad as it is painted or not. It is a well known fact to even the youngest subaltern in the Service that our Army is not constituted upon a plan which entices its officers to the pursuit of warlike studies or warlike inquiries, they having only a contingent usefulness. The incessant tampering by Congress with the Army, keeping every person in it in a state of uncertainty about the tenure of office, is injurious to the well being of the Army, causing soldiers and officers alike to feel uneasy, and thereby weakening discipline. It breaks the *esprit de corps*, without which no army can attain anything like perfection. Can it be expected that officers will expend their money for military works, or devote their time and abilities to the study of a profession that they are made feel is only temporary? Will a doctor in civil life waste his energies over the study of the *Materia Medica*, when he feels that at the end of six months he may be forced to take to farming? Let Congress once assure the officers of the Army that their commissions are secure as long as they are deserving of them, and the effect will be seen at once.

Knowledge of the routine of camp and garrison duties and tactics is not all that is required to make a good and efficient officer. A soldier like a surgeon never ceases to learn. In this respect he is unlike some editors. We have an Army of 25,000 men; that it is too small for the extent of country and greatness of the Republic, is patent to all who impartially consider the subject. Look at foreign countries, and see the interest that is being taken in military improvement. Look at our militia and see how it is coming out of chaos into perfection, and yet the Regular Army—the organization of trained soldiers that is to form the germ, and should be the example of the whole country—which is our grand Army for defence, is yearly having its life's blood sapped away. The Army, instead of being reduced, should be popularized, its honor, its welfare, its comfort and glory, should be as dear to the people as the institutions of our Republic, in which the Army takes as great a pride as any of its other citizens. To say that the soldiers "are a set of graceless idlers, driven into the Service by dissipation or crime, and ready at all times to desert," is an utterance that bears on its face its own refutation. Desertion is a crime, the causes of which are as various as the individual men are in temperament.

If by "a fatal divorce in feeling between the officers and the enlisted men" is meant that the interests and comforts of the men are neglected by the officers, and a true appreciation of a good soldier's worth is disregarded, the writer of the article it is evident has tried by oily sophistry to blind the eyes of the people, because no such state of affairs exists. Where in the history of the past, where in the daily recital of Indian campaigns, can the charge that officers shirk their duty, or have ever been found wanting, be substantiated? It is an insult to, and a base calumny alike on, the officers and the soldiers of our Army.

"God and the soldier most men adore,
In time of war, if not before;
But when the war is over,
And all things are right,
God is forgotten, and the soldier slighted."

SUN.

JOHNSON'S CYCLOPEDIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The first volume of Johnson's Cyclopædia just issued contains a large number of biographical sketches of Army and Navy officers. There is a wide difference in the sketches for the two arms of Service, those for the Navy being all prepared by the same hand, and embracing apparently the great proportion of Navy officers who were favorably mentioned during the war, the quotations from official reports being given in most instances. The Army sketches are prepared chiefly by Generals Bernard and Callum, and Mr. Simmons, the "clerk of the Engineer Board." An inspection of the volume shows that their horizon was somewhat limited, and it is difficult to ascertain what principle beyond *esprit de corps*, if any, has fixed the omissions and admissions, and the space allotted to each officer mentioned. Blunt, Cram and Craighill do not appear, and Benham is dismissed with a half dozen lines.

Besides the engineer officers the volume contains, among others, sketches of Dr. Abbott, Allen (Q. M. D.), Averil, Arnold (L. G. and R.), Ayres, Ames, Ash, (J. P.), Bailey (G. D. and Joseph), Barry, Bomford (father and son), Bowers, Benton, Buchanan, Bonneyville, Brooks (W. H. T. and Horace), Brackett, Barnes, Cady, Clark (H. F.), Custer, Cooke, Dahlgren, Simon, Drum, De Trobriand, Doubleday and Ellsworth. Of general officers of volunteers we notice Banks, Butler, Burbridge, Couch, Crawford, Blunt, Curtis, Corcoran, Curtis, Cochran, Clayton, Blenker, Baker, Birney, and others. Of the Confederate service we notice Barksdale, Branch, Cleburne, Elliott, Cheatham, Bee, Barton, Bonham, and others. A great number of omissions occur to us, some of which must be the result of carelessness.

The gallant young Cross, killed at Fredericksburg after a brief service, has a fitting notice. His namesake and relative, Colonel E. E. Cross, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, one of the most conspicuous regimental and brigade commanders of the war, killed at Gettysburg, is not mentioned.

Colonel Chaplin, of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, killed in almost his first engagement, is noticed, while General Caldwell, of the same State, a division commander, and General Connors, now Governor of Maine, are not mentioned. Among other names conspicuous by absence are Corse, who made the brilliant defence of Allatoona; Brice, formerly paymaster-general; Aguet, professor of French at the Military Academy for a generation; De Hart, whose military law is still high authority in the Army, and General Newman S. Clarke, who died in command of the Department of California. Eads and Benét are promised in an appendix. Colonel Craig, formerly chief of ordnance, is omitted.

In some instances, Army officers of high rank, as Generals Bankhead and Croswan, are omitted, while their young sons in the Navy are appropriately mentioned. In neither of these instances can it be said, we think, that the son is better known than the father.

In the list of omitted officers like Generals Carroll, Carleton, Bartlett, Egan and Barnum, of New York; Bragg, of Wisconsin; Brooke, of Pennsylvania; Carlin, Davidson, Briggs, of Massachusetts; Baxter, of Michigan; Berdan, Ben, Beall, and many others, there are some, it would seem, who would find a place by any reasonable rule which would cover the admission of some who were selected.

General Evans, of the Confederate army, who commanded at Ball's Bluff, is not mentioned, neither is Adams, nor Bate, nor Deshler, nor Anderson (G. B. and S.), nor Elzey, nor Archer, nor Cooke, nor Dole, nor Daniels, nor Eclols. Dixon, killed at Fort Henry, is a case precisely like that of Cross—a young engineer officer killed in the discharge of his duty—and deserving of like mention.

Other omissions have attracted our attention, such as James Gordon Bennett, Jr., among editors or publishers, Byrne among scientists, Robert Buchanan and Thomas Davis among poets, Hubert Bancroft among authors, and a number of civil engineers of great experience and acknowledged ability. But we set out only to call attention to the fact that biographical sketches of prominent Army officers, can not be safely trusted to engineer officers alone, as their standard often differs from the popular one—otherwise Babcock would not be in and Dent omitted.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: There are twenty Army officers acting as instructors, etc., at various colleges throughout the United States, whose labors produce no perceptible benefit to the Army. The knowledge of military science they have imparted is all cast out upon the sea of civil life and becomes unfruitful in the contact of business or from the rust of years; even should it yield a harvest it would be but meagre. I am not one of those twenty, nor do I know what they have accomplished, but I do believe that it would be highly advisable to make use of some of this valuable material that is already partially prepared, instead of having to choose perfectly raw material as is yearly the case now, to fill the many vacancies that are almost hourly occurring.

Let the colleges select and the Government each year commission as second lieutenants in the Army, one graduate from each of these colleges that have an Army officer as instructor. This would serve as a prize and additional incentive to the students in their study of the military science, and would be a continual impulse which otherwise years of peace may gradually lessen the interest in the arts of war.

This would greatly benefit the Service, bring into it a class of men of the highest qualifications and enlightenment, of a varied education, as acquired at the different institutes of learning through the country, and any one can easily distinguish the elevating tendency and improvement it would naturally bring about.

APPOINTMENT.

GIDEON WELLES AND JUDGE SWAYNE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the letter of ex-Secretary Gideon Welles, appearing in your JOURNAL of 18th Sept., he says: "When Mr. Justice Swayne asserts as undisputed fact that 'on the 1st of May, 1862, the Army of the United States captured the city of New Orleans,' he commits a grave but unintentional mistake," etc.

This quotation is unjust to Judge Swayne. No such words are in his decision—see page 393, Vol. 30, Wallace's Reports. The words quoted are on page 387, and are used by the Reporter of the Court, probably copied from the brief accompanying the appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. Judge Swayne's language is: "Although the city of New Orleans was conquered and taken possession of in a civil war waged on the part of the United States," etc., etc.

It is true that this record should have said that New Orleans was captured on the 26th April, 1862, by the U. S. Navy, under Admiral Farragut. But in using the name of Judge Swayne Mr. Welles has shown as great an inaccuracy, as great a want of precision and careful investigation, as in his allusion to the War Department, so clearly exposed in the letter of General E. D. Townsend, published in your JOURNAL of the 23d October. It is needless to add that there is nowhere in the Army any disposition to do the slightest injustice to Admiral Farragut or the well-earned laurels of the Navy.

OMITTED.

THOUGHTS ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

"The nation that controls the sea controls the world."

CHAPTER II.—ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

It has been a common assertion with a certain class of persons in this country, who derive their opinions mainly from abroad, that to military men alone should be entrusted the supreme and entire management of military affairs; but I am not of those who coincide in this opinion, or consider that it would be at all desirable to have such a system in a free country such as ours. In the first place, the genius of our representative government is averse to it. In the second (although I have no special knowledge as to how such a system might answer for the Army), I am very certain that, in the vast majority of cases, our naval education and our habits of thought rather unfit us for the uncontrolled exercise of this power, except in certain narrowly defined and legitimate channels of duty.

Thus, for instance, where matters of naval detail and discipline are alone involved, the naval influence should predominate and be rendered plainly apparent, for the same reason that an expert is invariably chosen, in the ordinary affairs of life, to conduct enterprises where the knowledge of the controlling mind is not wholly sufficient for the lesser details of the problem.

The Head of the Navy Department then should not be, as some maintain, a naval officer, but a citizen selected by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, with special reference to his political wisdom (in the broad sense of that term), integrity of character, far-seeing and liberal views, and knowledge of the commercial and maritime needs of the country, upon which the very life and usefulness of the Navy of necessity depend. The emoluments and honors of this high office should be sufficiently great to compensate a citizen of character for the loss which must accrue to him from a temporary neglect of his private affairs.

The laws should be modified so as to enable him, in common with the other members of the cabinet, to sit in the House of Representatives; certainly, at least, when matters affecting the welfare of the Navy are under discussion.

Attached to the office of the Secretary should be an Assistant selected from the grade of Flag officers of the Navy, and from a position as near the head of the Navy list as possible.

Integrity of character, universally acknowledged professional fitness, and more than all an inflexible sense of justice and hatred of favoritism and nepotism in all their disguising forms, should be the qualities required in this officer. If the Active list cannot produce such a man, then recourse should be had to the Retired list, and if neither should be able to furnish a person of the high qualities here indicated, then (in order to secure the necessary amount of wisdom to supplement vigor and integrity, qualities not always combined in the person of one man), the duties of the office should devolve upon a Commission, consisting of three of the ablest Flag officers that the President can select from the Navy list.

But no officer should be considered eligible for service as a member of this Commission until he has served afloat in command of a fleet or squadron for a period of at least three years. Adopting these views we should have for the office of Secretary not a mere political hack, to make the Navy a political machine in the interest of partisan politics, but a citizen of attainments, standing and character, the recognized financial and political head of the Navy Department, the controlling and master-mind in the civil administration of all that relates to naval affairs; while for the Assistant Secretary we should have a naval officer of distinction and ability to attend to matters of detail, advise the Secretary in matters strictly professional, and, acting as his executive, see the Department orders carried out faithfully and intelligently.

Failing to secure one man to perform these onerous and very responsible duties, we should have a Commission for executing the duties of the office—in some measure a grave reproach to the Naval Service and a standing incentive to endeavor, on the part of naval men, to fit themselves, by their devotion to duty and principles of rectitude and justice, for the work of the high station to which sooner or later they may be called.

The subordinate Bureaus, except those of Construction and Steam Engineering, which should be consolidated in one, should remain very nearly as now, except that all executive authority (under what cover or pretense soever) over Navy Yards, Naval Stations, fleets, squadrons and vessels, should be taken from them and vested in the office of the Assistant Secretary, who should be Vice-President of the Board of Admiralty, of which the several Bureaus are the necessary adjuncts, the Secretary remaining, as in theory he now is, the President of the Board *ex officio*, though not actually presiding.

As in Councils of War, the Generals commanding corps give their opinions while the Commanding General of the Army alone decides upon the course of action to be taken, so in the deliberations of the Bureau chiefs upon important matters connected with the welfare of the Service—the result of the conclusions reached after full and free discussion, together with his opinion, should be submitted by the Assistant Secretary to the Head of the Navy Department.

The execution of the orders consequent thereupon should then devolve entirely upon the Assistant Secretary, entailing corresponding responsibility for success or failure. All matters of minor detail and discipline (brought to notice through the Bureau of Detail, Record and Discipline), should be left wholly to the discretion of this officer, or the commission.

The chiefs of the several Bureaus should be selected by the President from the most eminent talent the Service affords, with the exception of the Chief of Construction and Engineering, in which the choice should

not be limited to the Navy List, but extend to the country at large, thereby avoiding the very palpable error of the last thirty years, and enabling the Navy Department to secure the very best engineering talent the country affords, whether in or out of the Service. The emoluments of this officer should not be less than \$15,000 per annum, with a liberal retiring pension, and the office should be permanent during good behavior, and not the sport of political change.

The chiefs of the other Bureaus should also hold office during good behavior and not for any specified period; but no officer of the Navy should be eligible to the position of Bureau chief until he had passed at least three years afloat, on foreign service as Captain or "Fleet officer," or had worn a broad pennant in command of a squadron. This would correct in great degree if not entirely an evil the Navy has experienced, by which men of limited sea and professional experience have been through political or personal favoritism foisted into positions, which their want of knowledge and practical ability rendered them unfit to fill; but where, by virtue of their position and the power it brought in its train, they were enabled to do incalculable injury to the Service. Cases of this kind are fresh in the minds of every experienced officer.

The result should be an organization of the Department, at least similar to the following:

1. The Secretary, { President of the Board of Admiralty, *ex-officio*.
2. The Assistant Secretary { Vice President of the Board of Admiralty, (or the commission for executing the office).
3. The Chief of Construction and Engineering.
4. The Chief of Naval Ordnance.
5. The Chief of Equipment and Supply.
6. The Chief of Navigation and Hydrography.
7. The Chief of Detail, Record, and Discipline.
8. The Chief of Recruiting, Appointment, and Training.
9. The Chief of Yards and Docks.
10. The Chief of Subsistence and Naval Stores.
11. The Chief of Medicine, Surgery, and Naval Hygiene.
12. The Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Added to which should be—
(13) The Secretary of the Board of Admiralty, who should be a commander or officer of equal rank, especially selected for his ability to fill the office with intelligence and zeal.

With such an organization, its offices filled by just and intelligent men, the duties of each Bureau being carefully and systematically defined,* the meetings of the Board of Admiralty occurring regularly at fixed periods, and the proceedings being fully and faithfully recorded by the stenographer to the Secretary of the Board, and preserved as a matter of official record, it would seem that the extravagant waste, blunders, and reckless follies of the past, but too familiar to us all, should be reduced to a minimum if not rendered impossible, while, if all mistakes or failures should occur, the responsibility would be confined to but two men, namely, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and Congress and the Chief Executive would have the means of arriving at the degree of blame in each case. In such cases the complete and full record of the proceedings of the Board of Admiralty would be of inestimable value.

It is not at all likely, however, that under any regime of fixed responsibility—which should be a fact and not a sham—the dangerous and short-sighted policy of some recent years could be repeated without great danger to the persons attempting it, while with a knowledge throughout the country that integrity, ability, and above all a strict sense of justice ruled in the Navy Department, there would be no vantage ground whatever for those short-sighted political financiers and demagogues, always seeking both in Congress and through the press to effect a dangerous and false economy at the expense of the Navy, and perhaps the National honor.

(To be continued.)

(*From Everglade to Canon," now in the press of D. Van Nostrand.)

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL AT CARLISLE.

BY AN OLD "PLEBE."

THE dignified Senior fresh from Yale or Harvard, and the dashing First-class-man just from Annapolis or the "Point," have yet a period of probation, or rather preparation, to undergo, ere they are fitted to encounter the buffetings of a rude and extremely practical world. At an humble desk in a great merchant's office or at the feet of some Gamaliel in the law, our successful collegian becomes once more a "freshman." The Coming Admiral condescends to perform very subordinate duties at "the yard" ere he achieves his first naval victory; whilst the gallant, enthusiastic, and well-read young cadet, with his graduating honors thick upon him, and the memory of a heart won for each bell-button gone, needs the experience of a year's patient plebeism at a "school for practice," or a good dose of garrison or camp life, ere he is fitted to command a platoon or "set a squadron in the field," and be deserving of the next grade when it comes along.

Such a preparatory institution was the Cavalry School for Practice at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Established in 1777, near the centre of the beautiful Cumberland Valley, about midway between the north and south mountain-spurs of the Alleghany range, and near the site of an ancient stockade (upon which the town of Carlisle was laid out in 1750), the post was during the Revolution used as a military prison. The original barracks were built by Hessian prisoners captured at Trenton, and, on account of their remoteness from "the front," were used as a depot for the organization of new troops intended for service on the Eastern frontier. In 1794, General Washington made his headquarters here, while organizing the forces sent out

to crush the whiskey insurrection. During the war of 1812 it was an important post; several regiments were organized there then—among others the Twenty-second Infantry, commanded by General Brady. So much for its early history. Of the hundreds of light-hearted, merry, careless soldiers, commissioned and enlisted, who have trodden its parade-ground—the threshold of their military career—crossing which they have passed out into service; many to die in Southern swamps or prisons, on distant Western prairies, or amid the grandeur of Yosemite or the Yellowstone; some to sink into nameless graves; and some (alas! they are but few) to return bronzed colonels and gray-haired sergeants, with records brighter than the most glittering decoration, and hearts young and unchanged as when they first set forth. Of these we have not space to tell, nor could we do justice to the theme.

Carlisle Barracks was first constituted a depot and school for the mounted service about the year 1835, and placed under command of Captain E. V. Sumner, First Dragoons. Kinggold's battery of light artillery was then stationed there. Subsequently it lapsed into the hands of the infantry, and for a short time was the headquarters of the newly-organized Tenth Regiment of that arm. Then it was the station of Washington's battery, and again was turned over to the mounted service, and, under Cooke, May, Crittenden, Graham, and others, continued and flourished as the trooper's nursery.

But "the Barracks" was not alone a "school for practice" in the art of war. Other arts and other practices found opportunity for development and students eager to acquire proficiency in them. The profuse hospitality and proverbial geniality of the good citizens of Carlisle threw much light upon the subject of dining out; the wit and beauty of the belles of Cumberland County rendered the study of human nature and the refinements of society comparatively easy and delightful; while the old-time reputation of Pennsylvania whiskey—and in those days it was veritable nectar—made experiments with alcohol, a pleasing and extremely popular branch of chemistry. But the jolly fellows one by one passed out into the life of adventure, privation, and peril to which Carlisle was but the introduction; a life spent—perchance too quickly—in a dragoon-saddle and in "the rough service of horse." Many are the stories of their wild pranks: of Dan R—, who, having been refused permission to attend a sleighing party—being in arrest—asssembled the waiters, locked the door, caparisoned them with sleigh-bells, and seating himself in an arm chair on the mess-room table, with his feet in a tub of snow, drove the obsequious negroes round and round at the end of a long pole, stopping occasionally as he arrived in imagination at a "half-way house," the "bar" of which was located under his chair; of May, Graham, and Livingstone, and their feats of horsemanship (the latter, while one of an equestrian party of ladies and gentlemen, observing the handkerchief of his fair companion fall to the ground, rode back, and as he passed the spot at speed bent over, gracefully picked up the *mouchoir* with his fingers, and returned it to its owner); of Tree, and Givens, and Bell (D.), and Gordon, and Holliday, and a host of others. But these are supposed to be recollections of a later period—of the spring of 1861, when the shadow of a terrible strife was upon the land, and the old barracks once more resounded with the clanking, not of chains, but of trailing sabres, and with the elastic step and cheery voice of beardless soldiers, or the heavy tread of ancient warriors who gloried in the advent of many plebes for "duty." These last looked upon the reinforcements, perhaps, as intended particularly for their relief from the arduous and monotonous labor of attending reveille, visiting the guard at strange and unaccustomed hours, tasting the daily bean-soup, etc.; and as an especial favor the youngsters would be permitted to mix the "old uns" 'toddies after the regimental recipe.

Well do we remember the consternation with which the commanding officer, Major G—, beheld the substantial form of M—, in the uniform of a colonel, approaching his headquarters one lovely day in May, 1861. Visions of turning over the command to the new-comer per S. O. No. —, Adjutant-General's Office, and of a small army of "three months' men" parking their trains on the green velvet of his parade, flashed over the Major's usually peaceful imagination. Imagine his relief when the stranger introduced himself as Second Lieutenant M—, just commissioned in the dragoons from the — Pennsylvania Infantry, with which early organization he had already served as its colonel, and who, without changing his armor, had hastened to report for duty. And still they came: the placid Q—, whose besetting sin was an inability to rise with due punctuality at the sound of the reveille, thereby compelling the good-natured but facetious N—, the Post Adjutant, to try the effect of a few notes of the "first call," sounded through Q—'s keyhole by the orderly bugler with great power and precision. A few applications of the "new method" had the desired effect, although the drowsy sub would steal a little nap at stables while the horses were making their toilets. Most of the newly-appointed officers were fair horsemen; but two or three were novices, like poor F—, who possessed great pluck and much zeal, however, and, when his first tour of duty as officer of the day came around, attired himself in the gorgeous habiliments of that official—including a beautiful red sash crossing his manly bust like a Marshal of France, and a pair of huge jack-boots with spurs—and marched boldly to the stables to select his steed. Some of his mischief-loving comrades had reminded F— that it was part of the officer of the day's duty to superintend "mounted drill," and kindly offered to select for him a suitable mount from the public stables.

F— essayed to mount in the long avenue behind the stables, but, before he was fairly seated, the nervous brute felt an inadvertent touch of the spur, and, breaking away from the orderly, dashed out of the stable,

nearly causing his rider to leave his head on one of the numerous saddle-pegs under which he was carried. The frightened animal "made" for the picket-line—a stout rope stretched about six feet from the ground—arriving at which the horse and rider parted company; the first darted under, and, snorting wildly, with "head and tail up," returned by a circuitous route to the stable; the second attempted to pass over the rope, but, as if thinking better of it, remained "on the fence" a moment—head on one side and heels on the other—when he slid off into a heap of damp straw, and came to a full stop. Nothing daunted, as soon as he recovered his breath he came back to the starting-point, and, somewhat penitent, his comrades provided him with a second mount—an old dragoon horse of unblemished reputation as to temper. F— mounted this time more cautiously, and everything was lovely until "Dobbin" struck the drill-ground, when he changed the gait to a trot, much to the disgust of his rider, who, dropping the reins, held on to the pommel of the saddle, to the intense surprise of his charger, who thereupon took a quiet canter, and turned his head toward town, the road to which passed the guard-house. As the sentinel before the guard saw the official red sash approaching, he turned out the guard in haste; and as the mortified F— dashed by, in real John Gilpin style, too much engaged to salute, the command "Present arms!" sent a cold chill over him, as he caught a glimpse of a sardonic and universal grin upon the faces of the well-set-up men, who, upon breaking ranks, watched the retreating form of their superior with much internal satisfaction no doubt. Our friend's race was soon run. Just on the edge of Carlisle, at the old stone bridge, "Dobbin" gently deposited his burden, and then fell to grazing innocently; and when we went in search of them, they were met returning amicably, F— leading his charger, according to tactics, with the head "six inches from the bit." But F— got bravely over his early deficiencies, learned to stick to his saddle as closely as any one, and two years later was mortally wounded whilst gallantly leading his troop against the enemy in Virginia.

The Permanent Troop was a picked body of men comprising old soldiers or young ones of exceptionally fine physique and intelligence. Before the war terminated, several of these had won commissions, and one or two are now in the Army as captains. From the Troop were selected non-commissioned officers to drill the recruits, take charge of recruiting parties, etc. In 1861, the band at Carlisle Barracks was in excellent condition, and we were quite proud of it; and attached to the band were some fifteen or twenty buglers under instruction. The chief bugler, who had charge of them, was like a patriarch with his children, and daily lamented their unruly and mischievous tendencies. Fine specimens of the colt and the old horse were Jimmie D— (fourteen years, and the size of Tom Thumb) and "Old K—," who had been a dragoon bugler for nearly twenty years. "Jimmie" could ride anything on four legs, sound all the calls, march behind the band at guard-mounting at a 28-inch step, at the risk of splitting himself in two, and *à la* like—"a trooper." "Old K—" was a hypocritical old rascal, fond of whiskey, and whose attachment for the service led him to continue in it long after he was fit for it. He was extremely polite, and, when orderly bugler, and carrying an order or detail to an officer, would always act as if the duty must necessarily be distasteful, and deliver himself apologetically after this wise (profoundly saluting): "Excuse me, Lieutenant, but you are for guard-to-morrow." Although the band usually "discoursed" on foot, yet, as a cavalry band, they were supposed to be ready to appear mounted when necessary, and horses accustomed to martial music were usually on hand. On one occasion, however, a new supply of horses was received at the depot, and it was decided to remount the band. Fifteen symmetrical blacks were selected, and their musical riders, under charge of the dignified old Sergeant-Major, mounted and went through a few simple and silent evolutions, in order to accustom the green "remounts" to the jingling of sabres, the sight of polished brass, etc. Finding that the horses went very quietly, the Sergeant-Major requested the leader to try the effect of a little music. "Play something very softly," said he. The first wail of the "Miserere" was heard, and then—a brief pawing of the air, some fine posing on the part of the equines, some less picturesque human attitudes, and away swept the cavalcade in wild disorder, the frantic kettle-drum leading, closely followed by the cornet and trombone, the others making good time, and the big drum (for which a fat and lazy beast had been taken) leisurely bringing up the rear with elephantine strides. Not until the barracks had been twice circled were the runaways all captured, the battered instruments picked up, and band practice for that day at an end.

In the month of June, 1863, when Pennsylvania was invaded, Carlisle did not escape, and the Government buildings were destroyed by fire at the instance of General J. E. B. Stuart, who, in more peaceful days, had been stationed there, and who no doubt felt some slight compensations at the destruction required by a military necessity. The citizens of the old town still point to certain breaches in the walls of their houses as silent but eloquent witnesses of Carlisle's exposure. But more modern structures of substantial brick have taken the place of the old barracks, and the Cavalry School is better fitted than ever for its purpose. For a while after the war it was commanded by Generals Grier and Hatch. Its last commander was Brevet Colonel Edwin V. Sumner, Captain First United States Cavalry; but in 1872 the garrison was withdrawn, the post "abandoned," and the depot for the mounted service transferred to the Arsenal buildings at St. Louis. It is a coincidence that the first and last commanders of the School at Carlisle should have been father and son, both officers of the same regiment. Let us trust that its glory has not departed for ever.

* This sub-division will be given further on.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—The inspection and muster of this regiment took place on Tuesday afternoon, October 26, in Tompkins Square, at 2 p. m. The Fifth turned out fairly and looked well. The companies were steady, the uniforms neat and clean, and the soldierly look of the German helmet helped the appearance of the men. General Villmar and staff were present, mounted, as in the case of the Eighty-fourth. The ceremonies of the review were well executed in the main, the passage being good as to alignments and salutes. The guides, however, lost distance in the passage and wheeling. The second passage in division front was very fair. The inspection was good. The men were very steady and quiet, and looked well. The last company in column was about the largest present, but spoiled the column for all that, being in close order when the rest were at opened ranks. What the Fifth now needs is a good winter's work at drill. It has plenty of men, and the officers seem to be a riotous and attentive to duty, but they need instruction in the tactics. As in the case of all the German regiments in the State, the great cause of their apparent incapacity is a defective knowledge of English. If the tactics were translated into German, they would very likely do well, for they seem to be intelligent and well educated men on the European standard. Unfortunately, this education proves of little practical use in drilling troops in English tactics, where a perfect knowledge of the English language is an indispensable preliminary. In many little points of ceremony the officers of the Fifth show they have not studied the new tactics, but depend on traditions of past instructions in tactics now abandoned. To this rule there are exceptions, notably, Lieutenant-Colonel Kraeger, who seems to comprehend the new system thoroughly, and Captain Bruer of the right company, whose command was very creditable. The Fifth needs only a little care to become a good regiment. Colonel Spencer, as his experience increases, promises to make an useful colonel, as he certainly is a popular one. He needs assistance in dealing with a regiment of a different language and nationality, but considering his entire greenness when he was first elected, has done well. In the tactics, as far as the giving of orders is concerned, he is always correct, which is saying a good deal. The minutiae of drill, correction of faults, and raising of the standard of execution, he will probably learn in time. His great disadvantage lay in the want of experience as a subordinate, and that he is fast losing sight of. If, as is probable, the regiment receives strong accessions from the Ninety-sixth or Fifty-fifth, it is fair to presume that with a strong organization the Fifth may eventually regain the proud position it once occupied, which will be remembered by those who saw it after its term of service in the New York harbor forts, now nearly twenty years ago. The figures of the muster were as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	3	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	1	7
Band.....	25	0	25
Company A.....	68	8	76
Company B.....	40	25	65
Company C.....	49	19	68
Company D.....	62	20	82
Company E.....	38	22	60
Company F.....	53	11	64
Company G.....	19	17	36
Company H.....	54	31	85
Company I.....	37	19	56
Company K.....	43	13	56
Total.....	491	189	680

The regiment remains in statu quo as to numbers, there being only 4 gain in total, none in present. Last year it had 491 present, 185 absent, total 676.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, like the Ninth, was favored by an indoor inspection this year, taking place at the arsenal on Monday evening, October 25. The order for inspection specified 8 p. m., but it was 8:35 before the inspecting officer Colonel Wentworth, accompanied by General Varian and staff, arrived. In five minutes from his entrance the line was formed with ten companies of twelve files, the formation, from adjutant's call to "guides post," taking about a minute and a half. The regiment, in fatigue, with white belts, looked exceedingly well, and the preliminary ceremony of dress parade was excellent. The adjutant made one verbal slip, reminding us of our own old days in 1865, when a full consolidated regiment first tasked us after long usage to war skeletons, but he is evidently an old hand who can afford a single minor error. The manual was fair, but far ahead of last year's manual at the same season, and the regiment starts with a better show. The great fault of the manual in the Eighth is the terrible thump of order arms, and that inevitable crowd of injudicious "claqueurs" who insist on applauding the bang made it worse. The drum and fife corps was, as usual, excellent, much the best in New York city. Dress parade over, the regiment broke up, and was handsomely reformed in one minute fifteen seconds by the watch. A review then took place. The men were admirably steady during the circuit of the reviewing party, and deserve credit for their great improvement over this time last year. The passage was according to Austen's form for limited space. The adjutants were good as a rule, and the salutes proper. The captains of the right and left companies, however, deserved a severe overhauling for their very culpable forgetfulness. They actually passed at a right shoulder arms. It is not generally expected that the first and second line officers in a regiment should set the other officers an example of such inexcusable carelessness. It spoiled an otherwise excellent passage. The second passage was in division front, all at a right shoulder. As this movement takes the place of the double time passage, the right shoulder is then presumably admissible, although not tactically so. The final wheel up from column of fours was very good indeed, hardly any distance being lost. If the Eighth can increase its numbers and go ahead with its drill from the present point, improving in the proportion of last winter's progress, it will be able to hold its own with any one in the spring. The review was followed by inspection, the ceremony of which was perfectly performed. The muster was not over till nearly midnight, and accompanied by much confusion, owing to the crowd of spectators, and various other disturbing causes. We were exceedingly sorry to notice among the latter some men in the fatigue uniform of the Seventy-first, who had probably just come from company drill, and who were lounging about, smoking cigars and spitting on the floor, in spite of the very plain notice on the arsenal stairs, prohibiting such action. If these individuals would remember that such conduct brings their whole regiment into contempt, it might be as well. They certainly excited the decided contempt of all who saw them, the only possible excuse being that they were probably ignorant recruits, who had not yet learned that a soldier should be at all times a gentleman. The figures of the Eighth were as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	—	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	—	5
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	33	3	36
Company B.....	38	5	43
Company C.....	64	7	71
Company D.....	22	19	41
Company E.....	32	5	37
Company F.....	48	15	63
Company G.....	25	1	26
Company H.....	51	11	62
Company I.....	30	2	32
Company K.....	27	3	30
Total.....	413	71	484

The Eighth last year had 365 present, 109 absent, total 474. With a total gain of only 10 men, there is nevertheless a comforting increase of 48 in the present. When the new Harlem company is mustered in and Companies D and G consolidated the Eighth will probably do much better.

NINTH INFANTRY.—Instead of going to Tompkins Square in the day time on Thursday, October 21, this regiment obtained the privilege of holding inspection and muster at its armory in Twenty-sixth street in the evening, and thereby added a probable fourth to its numbers. While there is no particular harm that we can see in these evening armory musters, we must say that it would be well for the Third Brigade to establish some uniformity of practice in this respect. This year the Seventh and Fifty-fifth, the best and poorest regiment, paraded in the open air, while the Eighth and Ninth took their musters in the evening. An evening muster is in a great measure a delusion and snare, as far as regards bringing out the effective strength of a regiment. It brings out a good deal more, for officers, as a matter of course, drum up every man they can get hold of to swell count on these occasions, and too many of the men who appear at the evening muster once a year and count in the effective, never or hardly ever see the regiment at other times, and cannot fairly be called soldiers. In case of the services of the regiment being required for actual duty, it is too probable that not more than three quarters of the nominal effective as taken from an evening muster would be present, if so many. These conclusions force themselves upon us in examining the figures of the Ninth at the inspection of 1875, and comparing them with its turnout at the late division review before Governor Tilden. On that occasion the regiment showed a total of about 520 men at a very liberal computation, including a band of 50. There were ten companies of sixteen files. At the evening muster of the 21st October, only eight days later, a total of 764 men is reported as present—a gain of nearly 250 men. The question arises, can these men be depended on as part of the working effective of the Ninth Infantry or not? If they can, then we can very heartily congratulate the Ninth. It has shown a heavier increase than any regiment in the city, and beaten out of sight the famous Seventh in progress. But we must remind company officers especially that such a tremendous increase of numbers devolves upon them a very heavy responsibility. The numbers must be maintained, and moreover the recruits must be made into real soldiers, or the very strength of the muster will be a serious damage to the regiment. Better on any account a small force in perfect discipline than a mob of twice the strength, and such a showing as that of the Ninth leaves only one course open to its officers. They must make up their minds to equal the Seventh in discipline and drill at every point, and every officer who doubts his capacity to make his company the equal in every respect to the right company of the Seventh for instance, should, if he wishes sincerely the good of his regiment, give place to some one who can do it for him. We wish to be understood in all these remarks as feeling towards the Ninth in the kindest manner, and as only wishing for its advancement to the first rank. We hold that it is perfectly possible, in a city of over a million inhabitants, for more than one citizen regiment to exist, equal to the Seventh New York, and we earnestly desire to see the Ninth one of those regiments. It now comes nearer to the Seventh in numbers than any other regiment, and has an equal chance. If it does not equal the Seventh in the spring, it will be because inefficient company officers retain places which only first class men are fit to hold.

The regiment turned out in fatigue dress, and the inspection was preceded by a review, which was executed with great difficulty, owing to the very confined space allotted for the movement owing to the large numbers present. Colonel Hitchcock was in command. General Varian and staff were present, and Colonel Wentworth was inspecting officer. The figures of the muster were as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	9	—	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	1	7
Band.....	50	—	50
Company A.....	112	4	116
Company B.....	38	9	47
Company C.....	59	1	60
Company D.....	84	9	93
Company E.....	58	2	60
Company F.....	108	3	111
Company G.....	66	2	68
Company H.....	52	—	52
Company I.....	65	17	82
Company K.....	57	12	69
Total.....	764	60	824

The weakest company it will be seen is Company B which has only gained 4 men this year, whereas A and F have gained 63 and 71 respectively. We shall watch the drill of the Ninth with much interest this winter to see whether the most energetic captains, as shown by numbers, are not also the most competent officers. The Ninth shows a gain over 1874 of 292 present, a decrease of 9 absent, and a total consequent gain of 283 men.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.—This battalion was inspected on Thursday evening, October 21, at its armory in Brooklyn. It is almost useless to criticize the ceremonies of review and inspection. They were worse than in the Twenty-eighth; officers failing to salute; men talking at parade rest; colors in the wrong place, etc. The figures were as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	2	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	—	7
Band.....	12	2	14
Company A.....	50	1	51
Company D.....	25	8	33
Company E.....	24	1	25
Company F.....	35	5	40
Company K.....	20	12	32
Total.....	181	31	212

Last year the returns of the battalion showed 140 present, 84 absent, total 224, this year showing a loss of 12 total, but we are glad to say a gain of 41 present, probably owing to evening armory inspection. Last year the battalion was inspected at Prospect Park with the brigade. The Fif-

teenth is now the poorest organization in the Second Division, and a hindrance to those regiments that show pride and efficiency. Its disbandment or consolidation would probably help the division, and certainly the Fifth Brigade.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—This regiment was inspected on the 26th inst. at its armory on Clermont avenue by Major Linington. Generals Dakin, Woodward and Meserole were present. The men turned out, as is usual with this regiment, very strong, and made a very fine appearance. There was a dress parade at 9 p. m., at which were presented the following medals and badges: To Corporal Stearns, of Company D, a gold medal, as the best shot at the regimental matches. This medal has been won twice in succession by Corporal Stearns. To Private Barlow, of Company F, a medal, by the Veteran Association of the regiment, for making the highest score in the Second Division Match. Thirty-two marksman's badges were presented to different members of the regiment. The men then passed in review, pretenting an appearance worthy of imitation by any regiment in Brooklyn, and were afterwards inspected. Below are the figures:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	9	1	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	0	6
Band.....	35	0	35
Company A.....	103	10	113
Company B.....	68	4	72
Company C.....	58	4	62
Company D.....	47	9	56
Company E.....	51	10	61
Company F.....	65	6	71
Company G.....	66	3	69
Company K.....	59	10	69
Total.....	567	57	624

These figures show an increase in the total strength of the regiment of 51, an increase in the number present of 107, and a decrease in the number absent of 56. Every company has largely increased its strength, but Company B leads the van, having an increase of 18 men over last years figures.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This command was inspected at the armory on Bushwick avenue on the 22d inst. The men turned out fairly as compared with last year. The inspecting officer was Captain Maxwell, of the Fifth Brigade. General Dakin was present. In forming the line for dress parade some of the guides failed to invert their pieces, and we were sorry to notice many of the men staring round, talking and laughing when at parade rest. Officers should see to this. The manual was fair, except the order arms, which was very bad, the sound produced by the butts of the pieces being more like the "long roll" than any other sound. The men were sluggish in the second motion of the carry and the third motion of the support. In passing in review some of the companies were unsteady, some marched well. The inspection by Captain Maxwell developed a pretty fair state of efficiency, but company officers should caution their men to spend a little more time over their accoutrements. Many of them were anything but clean. After the parade was dismissed the officers met in the colonel's room and were addressed by General Dakin. The general animadverted severely on the falling off in drill and efficiency since last year, and said that he hoped that under Colonel Burger, who had resumed the command of the regiment, there would be an improvement. It is only due to Lieutenant-Colonel Obernier (who has been commanding officer since Colonel Burger had charge of the brigade) to say the is somewhat inexperienced in his duties. The regiment has a thoroughly efficient adjutant, and there is plenty of good material in it, but it sadly needs working up. The following are the figures:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	10	—	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	2	7
Band.....	20	—	20
Company A.....	43	4	47
Company B.....	29	—	29
Company C.....	39	9	48
Company D.....	51	1	52
Company E.....	38	8	46
Company G.....	48	2	50
Company H.....	38	11	49
Company I.....	39	17	56
Total.....	360	54	414

Last year the figures were 274 present, 94 absent, total 368. The Twenty-eighth has therefore gained in numbers. Whether it has advanced in efficiency is a very different question. Our readers can judge of that from the incidents noticed at the inspection by our reporter.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This command was inspected at the armory on Bushwick avenue on the 21st inst. Generals Dakin and Meserole were present. The inspection was preceded by review. The marching past was in the main good, though one or two of the companies were somewhat unsteady, and one of the officers must have had some very weighty matter to reflect upon, as he failed to salute when approaching the reviewing point. The manual was well performed, the order arms noticeably so, but it is to be regretted that the officers do not impress upon the men the necessity of perfect silence and steadiness when standing at parade rest. We noticed conversation being carried on in nearly every company, and some of the rear rank men actually left the ranks while General Dakin was addressing the regiment, which he did at the close of the inspection. The general complimented Colonel Roehr on the appearance of the regiment. He referred to the fact that the term of service of many of the men was approaching completion, and hoped that they would not only remain themselves, but persuade others to enlist, so as to sustain their present reputation. The figures are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	—	7
Band.....	19	1	20
Company A.....	45	1	46
Company B.....	38	4	42
Company C.....	47	3	50
Company D.....	40	11	51
Company E.....	36	7	43
Company F.....	33	7	40
Company G.....	35	12	47
Company H.....	34	11	45
Total.....	341	50	400

Last year the numbers were 329 present, 58 absent, total 387, showing a gain of 13 men. Colonel Roehr has plainly a hard duty to perform, but does it, at present, better than any commander of a German regiment in the State.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.—The inspection of this regiment at Tompkins Square on Friday, October 22, was a very great improvement on the appearance of the same body at the review of the First Division before Governor Tilden, lately noticed. The difference can fairly be attributed to

is the only prop that now holds up this regiment from total failure and disbandment. On the division review he was not in command, and the regiment looked as bad as it was possible for a regiment to look. At the inspection he was present, and even the Fifty-fifth took a fresh start and brightened up into a decent regiment, if only a skeleton. But after all these allowances for Colonel Gilon as an individual, it becomes plain that one man alone, however good an officer, cannot hold up a regiment under our lax militia laws, forever. Concealed in the spirit of a republic, however unimpaired, they depend on just one thing—enthusiasm—in the rank and file, in the company officers, causing a hearty mutual support from all to a colonel who is merely an executive of the popular will. In such regiments as the Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and others we could name, the enthusiasm exists, and the regiments prosper. In the Fifty-fifth it seems to be entirely absent, and all the efforts of Colonel Gilon have only ended in weeding out the worst class of his officers without supplying their places with better material. The inspection was ordered for 2 p. m., and this time General Varian and staff were fully on time. The Fifty-fifth was not forthcoming, however, and the small boys of Tompkins Square had nothing to admire but the beauties of the Third Brigade staff, among whom the surgeon excited especial awe by the length and luxuriance of his whiskers. General Woodward was present in citizen's dress, as usual. At 2:33 p. m. the tardy regiment entered the square, Colonel Gilon ahead; and found the crowd heavy, and no police present. Colonel Gilon showed decided talent here in securing a free space. Forming line, the crowd naturally collected in front of him, and by advancing in line across the square he drove the rabble back to the other side, and then posted three sentries to keep them there. A portion of the crowd tried to "play smart" on him by flanking, and falling in behind, but the colonel went fours about, marched back, and left sentries on each flank, thus securing an open square without the use of a single policeman. The ceremonies then proceeded. First came a passage in review in seven commands of ten files; alignments and marching very good; salutes fair. One officer in first company did not salute. The inspection took a long time, the companies being equalized, and details having to be sent back. Some of the residues were sorry looking sights. Adjutant Jackson was so much taken up with the glitter of his new aiguillettes and his general beauty of appearance "en grande tenue," that he forgot to take his color guard to the front till after the proper time. The whole of the preparations were slow and bungling. The men, however, looked very neat and clean, and stood very steady and quiet. The inspection was not closed till pretty late, and the muster was almost as long. The figures are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	2	7
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	12	31	43
Company B.....	10	20	30
Company C.....	28	33	61
Company D.....	41	9	50
Company E.....	12	22	34
Company F.....	28	30	58
Company G.....	14	33	47
Company H.....	27	25	52
Company I.....	23	19	42
Total.....	230	224	454

In 1874 the figures were: Present, 340; absent, 172; total, 512. This shows, of course, as badly for the regiment as figures well can—a loss of 110 present, a gain of 52 absences, a total loss of 58 men. What are left are better than last year to be sure, but we fear that the flat has gone forth, and that the Fifty-fifth will soon be numbered with the Sixth and First Battalions. The trouble with the Fifty-fifth is that it was all run down before Colonel Gilon took it, and in weeding out the bad he has been compelled to weed out almost all the regiment.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—This regiment came out in broad daylight, as the rest of the brigade expects to come, for inspection. In appearance and numbers it showed a marked improvement over those at division parade. There were eight commands of sixteen front for the preliminary review, and the passages by company and division were excellent. The regiment seemed to be on its best behavior, and officers and men were alike solid and servicable. The Eighty-fourth never made any pretensions to brilliant appearance or dash. Its material seems to be mainly working men, and these, while excellent in discipline and obedience, are apt to become careless at times in personal appearance, needing smart active officers to encourage that pride in neatness which is essential to the ideal soldier. The Twelfth regiment is composed of much the same material in the ranks, but its officers as a class are much stricter and more active. If, as it is rumored, the Eighty-fourth, in common with some other organizations, is to be swept away or consolidated, it is to be hoped that more attention will be paid by the authorities to the material of which regiments are composed than to the fact of their being at present in different brigades. The small numbers of the Eighty-fourth, and the improbability, to say the least, of its ever being recruited to the maximum under our present militia laws, render it very probable that its regimental organization as such will soon cease to exist, as in the case of the Fifty-fifth in the Third Brigade. With every respect for its really meritorious officers, there is no denying that its present cost to the State is greater than the value of the services of its members, unless under a different regime. Consolidated with a regiment like the Twelfth, to which any might be proud to belong, the Eighty-fourth might live a new life far more satisfactory to its members than the present, and the accession of the Fifty-fifth to the Fifth would balance the loss to the Second Brigade. There is no doubt that the tendency of military progress in New York must soon follow the lead of Connecticut towards a smaller force of men and fewer organizations in a higher state of efficiency and with men paid for their services. Either into two brigades of four regiments each, or three of three each, the New York city division must come if it is not to degenerate still further. Now, out of thirteen infantry regiments, there are certainly five that are no credit or use to the city, but from whose debris a new regiment might be constructed, and by the aid of whose picked members the better regiments might be filled to the maximum. A sound policy would leave the three brigades as follows: First Brigade—Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first, all filled up; Second Brigade—Fifth, Eleventh, and the new regiment—all filled up, and with first class officers; Third Brigade—Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth. We present this to the notice of National Guardsmen as a feasible plan which would give us at once some really good regiments, leaving the materials intact. We have heard it rumored that the Twelfth and Seventy-first were to be consolidated together. Such a rumor is of course absurd. To any one who knows the materials of which the two regiments are composed, it sounds like lunacy. One regiment is largely composed of mechanics, the other of clerks, men totally dissimilar in tastes and habits, and as impossible to

mix as oil and water. We trust, for the credit of whatever experience may be held to exist in our State Government, that such a course may never be attempted. It would make of two good regiments one bad one, full of jealousies and certain to fall to pieces. What is really wanted is to make the few good regiments strong in numbers by giving them the best men out of the poor ones. The disbandment of First and Sixth was a good move. The consolidation into three regiments of each brigade, with a special regard to the material of regiments, not their accidents of brigading, would be a better one. This degeneration having led us off the subject of the Eighty-fourth; we close with the figures of the inspection as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	3	10
Band.....	21	4	25
Company A.....	37	12	49
Company B.....	25	6	31
Company C.....	26	1	27
Company D.....	34	16	50
Company E.....	36	23	59
Company F.....	39	10	49
Company G.....	43	11	54
Company H.....	45	20	65
Total.....	303	106	409

Last year the regiment had 287 present, 122 absent, total 409.

HOWITZER BATTERY.—This command was inspected on the 26th inst. at the Portland avenue arsenal by Major Linington. Brevet Colonel Beebe was in command. The following are the figures: Present, 33; absent, 20; total, 53. This shows an increase over last year's figures of 5 men in the total strength, a decrease of 2 in the number present and 7 more men absent. The battery looked very handsome and inspected well.

SECOND DIVISION MARKSMEN.—The last practice for 1875 in this division took place on Thursday, October 21, detachments being present from all but the Fifteenth and Thirty-second Infantry. The shooting was only for first class men, and for those whom their regimental commanders judged fit for entry for the Marksman's Badge, even if they had not previously qualified in the third and second classes. There were present 109 men to compete, divided as follows: Thirtieth Infantry, 22 men, Captain Cochen commanding; Lieutenant Parker A. L. R. P.; Fourteenth Infantry, 15 men, Colonel McLeer present. Only five of these competed for the badge. The rest had it already. Twenty-third Infantry, 15 men, Captain Story commanding; Lieutenant Smith A. L. R. P.; Twenty-eighth Infantry, 24 men, Captain Miller commanding, Quartermaster Smith A. L. R. P.; Forty-seventh Infantry, 43 men, Captain Perry commanding; Lieutenant Brown A. L. R. P. The ten extra men of the Fourteenth shot for the Veteran's Badge of the regiment, Sergeant Arkell winning it, at 200 and 300 yards, five shots each range, score 41 out of 50. The firing was all at 200 and 300 yards; five shots and two sighting shots each range; first range, standing; second range, any position, head to target. The marksmen numbered 61, a very handsome percentage, and the scores were quite good, especially in the Forty-seventh. They ran as follows, h. p. s. 50:

Coffin.....	37	Goeter.....	28	Flood.....	26
Cocheu.....	34	Payne.....	27	Jones.....	25
Stevenson.....	31	Kellner.....	26	Glass.....	25
Brown.....	29	Watson.....	26	Heeger.....	25
Collins.....	29	Fredenburg.....	26	Smith.....	25

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.
Col. McLeer (one armed).....37 | Chaplain Parkinson.....27
Lieutenant Nutt.....29 | Sergeant Whelan.....26
McGuire.....26

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.
Johnson.....36 | Lynes.....30 | Glenney.....27
Col. Ward.....33 | C. Sharpe.....29 | Candler.....26
Sergeant Sharpe.....32 | Capt. Story.....28 | Smith.....25
Phillip.....25

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.
Palmer.....30 | Illig.....25 | Lutz.....25
Felton.....29 | Reitzner.....25 | Schwetzel.....25
Hess.....29 | Capt. Miller.....25 | Marshall.....25
Glebe.....29 | Schroder.....25 | Beck.....25
Schillen.....29 | Rohling.....25 | Miller.....25
Oberneier.....26 | Wagner.....25 | Smith.....25
Strobmayr.....25

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.
Lamb.....42 | More.....31
Perry (one armed).....35 | Tuttle.....31
Bailey.....35 | Godfrey, Sr.....28
Squires.....31 | Pierce.....28
Hendrickson.....27 | Olcott.....27
Fagan.....26 | Godfrey, Jr.....25

One very curious fact appears on this contest in the Twenty-eighth Infantry, that only six out of its nineteen marksmen were able to get over twenty-five, leaving thirteen out of twenty-four contestants, making exactly 50 per cent. Out of the thirteen five are commissioned officers.

The whole detachment of the division was commanded by Colonel McLeer, and Major Manning, of the Eleventh Brigade, acted in place of Colonel Valentine, Division Inspector of Rifle Practice.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—Members of this command who have not become entitled to the Marksman's Badge, and who, by having qualified in the second class, are privileged to compete, together with such others as shall be certified by company commanders with the approval of the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, to be sufficiently skilled, are notified in orders to appear at the armory in fatigue uniform, on Thursday, October 21, to proceed to Creedmoor. Assembly at 8 o'clock of the Twenty-seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y.; after which addresses were made by various speakers. This was followed by matches for the Regimental Marksman's Badges, presented by Colonel John T. Underhill. Thursday two Subscription matches—the Winchester Cup Match and the Ladies' Match—were to be shot off. The programme for Saturday, October 30, is as follows:

1. **Subscription Match.**—Distance, 300 yards; any rifle; trigger pull, three pounds; position, off-hand. Entrance fee, \$1. One-half of entrance money to be for benefit of Association; balance divided between highest three scores. Hours of shooting, 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

2. **All Corners' Match.**—First prize \$50 value; second prize, \$10 value. Condition—Distance, 300 yards; any rifle; trigger pull, three pounds; position, off-hand. Entrance \$1. Hours of shooting, 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 1:30 P. M. to 4 P. M.

3. **De Peyster Badge Match.**—(Presented by General J. Watts de Peyster, value \$300.) Second competition: First winner, Captain C. F. Robbins, Seventh regiment. Conditions—Open to any bona fide member of the National Guard; military rifles only; position, off-hand; trigger pull, six pounds; seven scoring shots, two sighting shots; contestants must shoot in uniform (Sec. 7, Article 16 of Rules and Regulations, which reads as follows: "Competitors in any military match shall wear the fatigue uniform of the organization to which they belong, and when firing, must wear waist belt or sword belt, and the jacket must be kept buttoned). This must be adhered to in this match. Entrance fee, \$2. Badge must be won three times by one person, before property passes. Hours of shooting, from 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 1:30 P. M. to 4 P. M.

Entries can be made at the office of the Secretary, 35 Day street, on the 25th and 26th of October, or on the grounds on the days of the matches. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, New York, New Haven, and H. 10:30 A. M., for Pelham, at 9 A. M.; at 12:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 8 P. M. Stages will run from depot to range on arrival of trains.

Ammunition and rifles can be obtained at range at the following rates: Use of rifle, 25 cents; ammunition, 5 cents a round; two sighting shots will be allowed in each match. Sighting shots will be charged 10 cents each.

Graph erected and under the management of Lieutenant Geo. H. Thompson, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y. Operators from Thompson's Manhattan Telegraph Institute.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Mr. Barton won the Irish-American Cup, October 23; score 57 out of 70.

The Boylan Badge was won October 23 by Captain Briggs, of the Twenty-second, score 61 out of 70. Corporal Sanford, of the Seventh, was second, with 54.

—ADJUTANT-CLERK-MAJOR Fred. Karher, of the Thirty-second, is up again for Assembly in the Sixth District of Brooklyn. Some day or other Fred will get in. He has faith in himself, and unlimited perseverance.

—The Second Division Artillery, being Batteries A and B, were inspected on Friday, October 23, at Prospect Park parade ground, four guns each. Colonel Denslow reviewed them, and Lieutenant-Colonel Meyenberg inspected them, the returns showing Battery A to have 50 present, 17 absent, total 67. Battery B had 69 present, 8 absent, total 77.

—On Saturday last Mr. Farwell did what no one ever did before him, made twenty consecutive bull's-eyes at 800 yards. Unluckily for himself he thereby spoiled himself for the longer ranges in the Hepburn Trophy match in only coming in No. 4. The trophy was won by Rathbone; score 71 out of 73. The other scores were: Dakin, 70; Jewell, 70; Farwell, 70; Smith, 55; Collins, 66; Fisher, 65; Swan, 64; Lindsay, 64; Anderson, 63; Raymond, 63; Ballard, 54; Crouch, 44; Holton, 44; McGleuskey, 41; Huntington, 40. Four more retired in disgust.

—The Eighty-fourth lost a great many men at inspection owing to a wrong notice of the time in two New York papers, which announced it as postponed to the evening at the armory. Some thirty or forty men came there at night, only to find themselves deceived, and inspection over. The only safe way in such matters is to disregard all notices not official, as the orders from different regiments are very irregularly sent to the newspapers. In our own case there are at least a dozen regiments in New York and Brooklyn from which we seldom or never hear officially without constant inquiry.

—HEREAFTER, every Thursday evening there will be a match at Conlin's Gallery, 930 Broadway, on the same conditions, viz.: Ten shots with 25 cal. rifle, at Wimbledon target; strictly off-hand; entrance fee, 15; three prizes. *Turf, Field and Farm* Caps one Thursday *Forest and Stream* Badges the next. In the first set (present week) prizes are: I. For best score; II. For 35 or nearest under; III. For 25 or nearest under. Second set: I. Best score; II. Forty or nearest under; III. Thirty or nearest under. They are expected to develop fine shoulder shooting before spring.

—The unusual number of important New York inspections this week compels us to curtail our out of town news and postpone much interesting matter, for which our correspondents must excuse us. The present fall is expected to witness great change in the New York State troops under the cautious and conservative but reforming hand of Adjutant-General Townsend, whose long experience renders him peculiarly fit for the work of rearmament and improvement; and good results are expected from him by all who know his value.

—The "Knight Templars" so called, of Manhattan "Commandery" so called, are in some trouble with the Eleventh regiment, who allowed the "Commandery" to use the regimental armory of the Eleventh, on the sole condition of paying for the gas used on drill nights by the "Commandery." Now the "Knights" refuse or neglect to pay the bill which they have run up for the Eleventh by their fantastic "drill" so called. Brian de Bois Guilbert was in his time a hard case, but we think that he would turn over in his grave and curse in Norman French were he to see the things that now call themselves—heaven save the mark!—"Knights Templar," and try to sneak out of gas bills.

—The "Veterans of the Seventh" paraded last week down Broadway, just after the inspection of the Fifty-fifth. They looked a good deal more like "Knight Templars" of the modern pacific kind than veterans of any sort in their expensive uniform. We are firmly convinced that were this veteran corps to drop this uniform and adopt one similar to the Old Guard it would double its numbers, and rise in popular favor. At present the dress entirely spoils the imposing effect of which the Seventh has always been proud.

—The Eleventh and Ninety-sixth Infantry, and Third Cavalry were inspected on Wednesday. The totals present were: Ninety-sixth Infantry, 295; Eleventh Infantry, 359; Third Cavalry, about 300. The late date of inspection compels us to postpone details, as also in the case of the Thirtieth, Brooklyn, which had 300 present. The Ninety-sixth was the only regiment of the Second Brigade in which the field and staff came mounted to review; the reviewing officer, General Villmar, being mounted. The Third Cavalry showed great improvement over last year, but sadly needs instruction. The Eleventh Infantry looked splendidly and behaved splendidly. The ceremony of dress parade, however, was marked at the close by some errors in company officers, who need practice.

—It has long been a reproach to the New York National Guard that its members are snubbed and treated with contempt by the politicians, who despise them as having no political weight, and ignore their just demands for sound military laws. An opportunity offers next Tuesday for the First Division to show its power by putting in a solid vote for Colonel Gildersleeve, the only National Guardsman now running for office, with a tremendous opposition against him. If every Guardsman votes for Gildersleeve and brings his friends, the colonel will win, and the politicians will hereafter give National Guards affairs some respectful attention. All that is needed is unity. There is no reason why Connecticut and Massachusetts should shame New York any longer, by pointing at the negligently militia laws of the Empire State, and the First Division can do more, by demonstrating their power of ballot, to secure proper recognition from the State, than they have ever before had an opportunity to do.

RHODE ISLAND.

PRIZE MATCH.—The Rhode Island Rifle Association opened as announced on Monday, October 23. On account of the many inspections this week and our time of going to press, we are compelled to summarize the results as known to the present date. The Short Range Match at 150 and 300 yards, seven shots, h. p. s. 70, brought out Canfield and Yale, of the American Team, who, instead of sweeping the field, were only Nos. 4 and 10 respectively. The prizes were taken as follows: I. E. Thomas, score 59; II. Barry, 58; III. Forsyth, 56; IV. Canfield, 55; V. Rabbeth, 54. VI. Williams, 53; VII. Crowell, 52; VIII. Hayward,

53; IX. Cooperthwaite, 53; X. Yale, 52. The Team Match prizes were won, at 300 and 300 yards, seven shots, teams of eight, h. p. s. 560, as follows: I. Slocum Guards, 530; II. Prescott Post, 518; III. Light Infantry, 501; IV. Rhode Island Guards, 481; V. to X. Individual prizes taken by: E. Bent, 48; F. E. Bent, 47; Collins, 46; Gifford, 46; Forsyth, 46.

The second day was the grand day, the American Team being present, and the match at the long ranges. The American Team had Yale, Fulton, Coleman, Bruce, Canfield, and Farwell. New England Team, Hyde, Jewell, Freeman, F. H. Gray, R. S. Gray, Blakey. Rhode Island Team, Perkins, Howe, Rabbeth, Thomas, Keyes, and Jordan. The names are mostly well known at Creedmoor. The American Team took first prize, at 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, seven rounds each range, h. p. s. 630, with a score of 430, as follows: Farwell, 55; Canfield, 53; Bruce, 76; Fulton, 69; Yale, 68; Coleman, 49. Coleman had to leave after the 900 yard range, and the team lost his score at 1,000 yards. The New England Team made 409, the Rhode Island Team 363. An Individual Long Range Match was then shot, at 800 and 1,000 yards, as follows: I. Jewell, 77 out of 100; II. Farwell, 67; III. Yale, 66; IV. Gray, 65; V. Blake, 67; VI. Canfield, 55; VII. Hyde, 50. Further details are necessarily postponed to next week.

CONNECTICUT.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Company C, Captain Colby, held fall target practice on the 16th at Rockville. The weather was anything but pleasant, a cold rain falling during the shooting. The distance was 300 yards. Private Talcott on a score of 19 took first prize. The shooting was poor, owing to the rain and the rifle. Company B, Captain Sherman, practiced at the Franklin range, Hartford, on the 21st. Distance, 300 and 500 yards, Creedmoor rules; weapon, State arm, Peabody rifle. Best score at 300 yards, 17, by Sergeant Hyatt; at 500 yards, 13, by Captain Sherman. Weather fair for shooting. The company medal of gold, representing a 500 yard target, was awarded Sergeant Hyatt. Company D, Captain Hadley, occupied the grounds of the Independent Rifle Club, New Britain, on the 21st. Before proceeding to the range, a short street parade was made under command of Lieutenant Bingham. The first prize, a silver trophy, presented by the field and staff of the First regiment, was won by Private Miller. At the citizen's target—M. Pollard, of the Independent Club, took first prize, \$15 cash. Company F, Captain White, have postponed their practice until spring, owing to the lateness of the season. All the companies but the latter have finished their practice for the season. Owing to an inferior target gun and a great many burst cartridges they have not made an increase in the record over that of last year's practice. Company F have arranged for a series of target practice at the armory in Hartford during the coming winter. Company drills have been resumed, and a good attendance is present in the different armories on drill nights. Recruiting is brisk and good. Men are being enlisted, while the drones are being lopped off.

The New Britain rifle men have formed another club. It is known as the Amateur Rifle Club, and all contests are to be governed by Creedmoor rules. Lieutenant Bennett, of Company D, First Infantry, is president, and Captain Hadley, of Company D, treasurer; W. Felishman captain and instructor. Their first practice takes place on the 30th inst., at 200 and 500 yards.

The Franklin Rifle Club hold their regular weekly practice on Saturday, October 30, at their range in Hartford. This club still adheres to hair triggers, short ranges, and small circular targets—relics of the past—all competitions being decidedly "smallest strings," which in military practice would require an extra force of judges and book-keepers to decide upon the shots and the footing of the feet and inches, or the fractional parts thereof.

The match between the team of the First and Second regiments for the possession of the trophy won at Creedmoor, also the Baker and McKenney badge, still hangs fire. It is hoped that the competition will take place soon. Colonel Hudson, of the First Infantry, has named Sunday, October 30, or November 6, for the match, and we trust Col. Barlow will be able to come to time with his victorious Creedmoor team and shoot on either of the above named days.

A. G. O.—The following General Order regarding the Centennial encampment and recruiting has been promulgated by Adjutant-General Trowbridge. He says:

"The probability that the National Guard of this State will encamp at Philadelphia next year makes it imperatively necessary that rigid economy should be observed in all expenses connected with the guard, and commanders of companies are directed not to procure new uniforms for their commands without consultation at this office.

"It is earnestly desired that at the proposed centennial encampment all the companies shall number as nearly as possible sixty men, and the large expenses to be incurred at that time make it impracticable to have the companies number in any event over sixty-five men. Companies numbering less than sixty efficient and reliable men should recruit immediately to that number, and care should be taken to enlist not only good and reliable men; non-residents and other inefficient members should forthwith be recommended for discharge.

"As it is desired that none but well drilled men should attend the encampment, recruiting will cease February 28, 1876, until after the fall parade."

THIRD INFANTRY.—Company C, Norwich, Captain McCord, is preparing for a competitive drill, and is hard at work at the manual and school of the company.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The entries for the rifle match number, at the time of writing, seventeen. Of these thirteen are armed with the Peabody and four with the Springfield. The manufacturers of the Peabody offer a cup—to be called the "Peabody Cup"—to the team making the highest score, and also a "Peabody-Martini target or sporting rifle" to the man making the highest score.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Ninth Infantry had a drill at the Institute on Monday.

COMPANY F, Fifth Infantry, is hereafter to be designated as the Waltham Light Infantry.

The "Springfield Republican" says: The horse disease hangs on with great persistency, and there is probably more of it now than at any time since the epidemic began. It is quite different from the epizootic of 1873, and shows itself in so many forms that the horse doctors are greatly puzzled in the selection of remedies. It comes and goes very suddenly, an animal apparently well at one hour being coughing and quivering in a manner that threatens speedy death, the next. Probably half a dozen horses have died of it in the city, this fall. The disease is apt to last from two to four weeks, and often develops into settled pulmonary disorder. The first frosts, which usually put a period to such epidemics, don't seem to have checked this one very much. The best remedy for the epizootic, Parson Murray says, is to feed the horse with soft food, blanket warmly, bandage his legs loosely, give him two or three table spoonfuls of common ginger in his feed, morning and night, and keep the horse doctor of the neighborhood at least half a mile off. If your horse dies under such treatment send him bill to us and we will think it over!

"UNDER the heading of distinguished embezzlers in the Albany Penitentiary, the New York 'Sun' says: 'There is Major Virgil S. Eggleston, formerly paymaster in the United States Army, a very bright fellow, not yet middle-aged, an excellent accountant, and very valuable to the shoe contractors, who employ him in their office. He was on duty away out at Portland, Oregon, when his accounts failed to balance by \$12,279.40. The facilities for balancing books there was not as good as in the Army when the official report, 'Books lost in action,' or 'lost in crossing a river,' brought balm to many an officer's heart. Eggleston couldn't fix things that way. So here he is for five years, to be followed by five more if he does not pay the \$12,279.40. He has been here a year, and hopes to get out in four more, not deeming it worth while to take a five-year contract at \$2,475.98 per annum if he can get out of it.'"

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ACCOUNTS from Spain say that bandits stopped a train on the 1st of October near Tarrasa, en route for Barcelona, and among the passengers robbed were seventeen officers and seamen of an American man-of-war, who were returning from the monastery of Monserrat.

THREE officers of the Brazilian Navy are at Woolwich daily superintending the repairs of the ironclad turret ship *Independencia*, in one of the docks at the Royal Dockyard. The bottom portion of the vessel which was most injured by the mishap in launching has been nearly all renewed, but the alterations and repairs contemplated will occupy some months to come.

In the Island of Martinique the captains of three vessels lying in port were prosecuted a short time ago by the authorities for refusing to cross their yards in sign of mourning on Good Friday. The court declared that this time-honored custom should be more strictly observed by sailors, who were always exposed to danger, than by other people, and the three captains were fined. On appeal, the Supreme Court of the colony quashed the above decision.

THE 81-ton gun is being vented in the Royal Gun factories. Before the proof-trial only a temporary vent was inserted, as it was thought that the heavy charges might slightly disturb the arrangement of the coils; but the result has shown the soundness of the gun, for the temporary vent was screwed out as readily as it had been screwed in, proving that the coils could not have shifted a hair's breadth. The good opinion formed of the great gun has therefore strengthened, and the manufacture of the three corresponding ones is rapidly progressing.

THE *London Times* says: We are informed that Capt. Dawkins, R.N., late of the *Vanguard*, accepted an invitation from the officers recently under his command to dine with them on board the *Iron Duke*, and that the gallant officer was received on the occasion by the officers as well as by the company with the utmost respect and enthusiasm. Not a little sympathy was displayed when the gallant officer's health was proposed in a manner which could not but have been most flattering to his feelings; but in responding to the toast, the gallant officer, although he spoke feelingly of late events, made no reference whatever to the late court-martial, and maintained a discreet and dignified silence with respect to the controverted points. Everything passed off in the most agreeable and satisfactory manner, and when Capt. Dawkins left at 10 o'clock the ship's company voluntarily turned up to a man, and it was only at the gallant officer's special request that they refrained from giving their late commander the heartiest cheers.

THE fortifications on the Holstein side of the entrance to Kiel Harbor are making great progress. The powerful forts "Stoch," "Oberjagersberg," and "Korugen" are being actively proceeded with, the last named being especially far advanced towards completion. Among the numerous workmen employed on the various works are a large number of Swedes and Italians. In forts "Falkenstein" and "Friedrichsort" the fortifications proper have long been finished; but the scene in front of "Friedrichsort" where, in the course of the last five years, a small town has risen up, is still a very busy one. Submarine cable works have been built, and a torpedo factory is in course of construction. A lazaretto has been commenced, as well as barracks to accommodate a garrison of 700 men. It is hardly necessary to add that all these works, when added to government offices, a church, schools, dwellings for the clergy, and a large hotel with officers' casino, have turned the once quiet port of Kiel into a scene of the liveliest bustle and activity.

EVOLUTIONS of cavalry, according to a system proposed by Capt. Hogg, of the British army, have been tried in India, and the witnesses considered that the problem of mounted infantry had been satisfactorily solved. The two principal points for which Major Hogg contended were—first, that the dismounted horses must, by a regular system of drill not now recognised, be made mobile; and, secondly, in order to make mounted infantry worth having, it was necessary to be able to put many more dismounted men into line than is contemplated by the existing regulations, under which one half of the regiment is employed in holding the horses of the other half; and he proposed to carry out this latter by training a man to manage five horses, that is to say, the one he was himself riding, and four horses without riders. No difficulty was experienced in removing five horses under the control of one man from a given point and bringing them back when wanted. Captain Hogg's system of training teaches the men and the horses what is required in a very short time, and with practice no hitch is likely to occur.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Standard*, writing from Berlin, says: "The Bavarian army is about to suffer a heavy loss in the removal of a considerable number of Prussian non-commissioned officers, who had entered the Bavarian service, and have greatly contributed to the striking improvement which has taken place of late years in the drill and in the general bearing of the Bavarian troops. Both gov-

ernments had hitherto encouraged, or not opposed, these transfers; but the increasing scarcity of non-commissioned officers in the Prussian army has resulted in a notice from the Berlin War-office to the effect that service in Bavaria will no longer be suffered to count as a title to the receipt of a pension or to eligibility for civil appointments. Most of these men are therefore about to return, to the dismay of the higher officers, for whom the change involves an increase of duty, but to the no small satisfaction, probably, of the privates, who find the stern, though in the main just and not unkind, Prussian system little to their taste."

ABOUT two and a-half miles from Botley, on the bank of the Hamble, which runs out of the Southampton Water, there lie exposed at low spring tides two tiers of old piles covered with mud and seaweed, which have long been a favorite haunt of the cormorant and other seabirds. The piles extend from the water's edge for some distance into the bank of the river in the direction of Swanwick, and according to tradition they formed part of the wreck of a Danish war galley burnt and sunk at the time of the Danish invasion of England in the year 870. Within the last few days a gentleman who has lately taken a residence in the neighborhood conceived the idea of raising the presumed wreck, and employed a number of men in making explorations. When at a depth of some 8ft. or 10ft. in the mud, planks were found attached to the piles, and the shape of the vessel was traced. These planks were attached to the timbers in three thicknesses, each planed to a level and bent to the shape of the ship. The thickness of the planks was from 4in. to 6in., and the timbers 14in. by 10in. The researches were continued to the keel, the measurement of which was found to be 130ft. in length. A quantity of cement was embedded in between the keel and timbers, and the planks were caulked with moss. The timber appeared to be of oak, but, the color being changed, it resembled coal, and was extremely hard; otherwise it was perfectly sound, and even saw-marks were distinguishable in places, the instruments used being of a much thicker make than those of the present day. It is hoped that these examinations will be continued, and further information obtained respecting this remarkable relic of past ages.

At the Maritime Exhibition at Paris is a very interesting exhibit, consisting of several large iron plates, enclosed by cords and sealed by the Department of the Ports et Chaussées, as having remained under water, submerged in the sea for a period of eight months continuously. These plates are exhibited by M. Dubois, in order to show the qualities and merits of his *Peinture Hydraulique*—hydraulic paint, or anti-fouling composition—and to those they incontestably bear remarkable testimony. In one case the half of the plate was left untreated, the other being duly coated with M. Dubois' chemical preparation; in both the others, one half being prepared as above, the other was treated with the compositions of a similar kind most in vogue in France. In all three cases the half of the plate treated with Dubois' Hydraulic Paint is perfectly free from rust, as well as from all overgrowth or incrustation of weeds and shells, remaining, in fact, as clean and bare as on the day when it was first immersed. The advantages claimed and thus demonstrably established for this Anti-fouling Composition are its cheapness, solidity and durability, and the inestimable quality of preventing oxidation and the adherence of molluscs and seaweed. The first coating produces a surface almost comparable with that of galvanising; the second adhering perfectly thereto and enabling a ship to remain at sea for twelve months, at least, in the temperate latitudes, and eight months in the tropics. The merits of the paint are attested by the Dutch Royal Steam Navigation Company, the Trinacria Company, of Palermo; the Marseilles Steam Navigation Company; the Company of Forges et Chantiers, of the Mediterranean; the Marseilles Spanish Steam Navigation Company; the Company of Messageries Maritimes, Bordeaux and Marseilles, and many other similar public and private firms of shipowners, shipbuilders, etc., in addition to the Department of Ports et Chaussées, above referred to.

THE German navy, says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, requires in time of peace so small a proportion of the seafaring population of the country that it can hardly be said to interfere at all with the requirements of the merchant service. Moreover, the German navy actually supplies the merchant service with trained seamen; between the years 1869 and 1873 about 1,400 men have received their discharge, most of whom are believed to be now serving on board merchant ships. Desertion in the German navy is frequent, though not so much as in former years, and the *Allgemeine Zeitung* does not think that the German seaman is more apt to desert than those of other nations, while his temptation to do so is stronger, as, owing to his sobriety and efficiency, his services are much sought after on foreign ships. The average number of deserters in the German navy during the last three years was 0.8 per cent.; while in the British navy it was over six per cent. At the same time, the number of sailors in Germany is undoubtedly insufficient to meet the requirements of the naval and mercantile services. This the writer attributes partly to emigration, which has been most extensive in the coast districts, partly to the low rate of wages, but

mainly to the change which has been made in a seaman's life by the use of steam in navigation. Formerly the seaman, besides obtaining better pay than most workmen, was well fed at the cost of his employer; the adventurous and risky life of a sailing vessel introduced an element of romance into his career, and, as his voyages often lasted many months, the opportunities for spending his money on land were comparatively rare. But since steamships have been introduced the seaman has no longer to battle with the elements which used to be so great an attraction for him; this is now chiefly done by the machinery, under the guidance of the engineers and stokers. His journeys are short, and his money requirements are consequently greater. The pay, too, is small, as compared with that given in other countries. In Germany the average wages of a trained sailor are from 49 to 59 marks a month, in France they are 52 marks, in Norway 60 marks, in London (sic) 79 marks, and in America from 110 to 160 marks. In the German navy, too, the wages are even less than in the merchant service, so that barely two

per cent. of the sailors remain after their obligatory service is completed, and it is therefore very difficult to keep the corps of sub-officers up to its established numbers.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK. No previous wash. BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Der st., New York.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

TAYLOR-BULLUS.—At St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street, N. Y. City, Oct. 21, by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Dr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, U. S. Navy, of Chester Co., Pa., to MINNIE M. BULLUS, of N. Y. City, youngest daughter of the late Commodore Oscar Bullus, U. S. Navy.

WHIPPLE-LOAN.—In St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, Md., October 21, by the Rev. J. E. Grammar, S. G. WHIPPLE, First Cavalry, and Mrs. GRACIA E. LOAN. No cards.

WOODRUFF-HAYWOOD.—On Tuesday, October 19, at Christ Church, Raleigh, N. C., by the Rev. M. M. Marshall, D. D., Captain CARLE A. WOODRUFF, Second Artillery, to MISS EFFIE, daughter of Dr. R. B. Haywood, of Raleigh, N. C. No cards.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

WHEATON.—On the 28th of September, 1876, at San Francisco, Cal., Col. WILLIAM G. WHEATON, of Michigan, in his 63rd year, father of Capt. and Bt. Lt.-Col. Loyd Wheaton, 30th Infantry.

BETTS.—At a meeting of the members of Troop A, Second U. S. Cavalry, held this evening, it was unanimously agreed that—Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God suddenly to call from our midst our late and beloved comrade, CHRISTOPHER BETTS, who departed from this life on the 8th instant, at Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; and whereas, the deceased had endeavored himself to us while living, by reason of many excellent and social qualities, in an eminent degree; therefore—

Be it resolved, That in the death of Christopher Betts the members of Company A have lost a genial and warm-hearted companion in arms, and the Service an old and faithful soldier, who devoted four years of his life to the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion, and eleven years in Company A, Second Cavalry;

Resolved, That although as yet no stone marks his resting-place, our hearts will retain a monument that "cannot efface." Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the friends of the deceased, with whom we deeply sympathize, and also be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

CHARLES SPENCER, Sec'y. D. E. MURKIN, Chairman. C. A. MAUDE, JAMES DEANAGAN, JAMES ELLIS, Committee. FORT FRED. STEELE, W. T., Oct. 17, 1876.

STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate	Guns.	Ton/Ge.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.	NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate	Guns.	Ton/Ge.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.
NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.						ASIATIC STATION.					
Rr.-Ad. J. R. M. Mullany.						†Rr.-Adml. Wm. Reynolds.					
Worcester, s. Flag-s.	2nd	15	3000	Capt. W. D. Whiting.	Asplwall.	Hartford, s.	2nd	18	2000	Capt. D. B. Harmony.	New York.
Dictator, s.	2nd	2	1750	Comdr. R. L. Law.	Port Royal, S. C.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2135	Capt. W. W. Low.	En route to station.
Canandaigua, s.	2nd	10	955		Norfolk, Va. Ordered out of Com.	Kearsarge, s.	3rd	6	695	Comdr. F. V. McNair.	Nagasaki.
Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1123	Capt. John H. Russell.	Norfolk, Va.	Yantic, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Robt. F. R. Lewis.	Yokohama.
Ossipee, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breese.	En route to W. Indies.	Ashuelot, p.	3rd	6	750	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.	Nagasaki.
CANONICUS, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.	New Orleans.	Saco, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. J. McDougall.	Yokohama.
Shawmut, s.	3rd	3	400	Comdr. G. C. Wilkes.	Asplwall.	Monocacy, p.	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph P. Fyffe.	Nagasaki.
Plata, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer.	Port Royal, S. C.	Palos, s.	4th	*6	306	Lt.-Comdr. W. R. Bridgman.	Shanghai.
Saugus, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. Jos. B. Coglian.	Pensacola.	SPECIAL SERVICE.					
AJAX, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate.	Pensacola.	Powhatan, p.	2nd	17	2182	Capt. James E. Jonett.	En route to Port au Prince.
MAHOPEC, s.	4th	2	550	Lt. Geo. R. Durand.	Pensacola.	Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.	New York.
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	2	550	Lt. Jas. A. Chesley.	Pensacola.	Michigan, p.	3rd	*6	450	Comdr. J. H. Gillis.	En route to Marquette.
Puene, sails.	3rd	3	873	Lt. John K. Winn.	Port Royal, S. C.	Despatch, s.	4th	4	730	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.	Newport, R. I.
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.						Tallapoosa, p.	4th	*2	650	Lt. D. G. McIlhtrie.	Washington.
Rear-Adml. Wm. E. LeRoy.						Gettysburg, p.	4th	*2	518	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.	West Indies.
Brooklyn, s. Flag-s.	2nd	20	3000	Capt. John H. Upshur.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	Rio Bravo, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.	On the Rio Grande.
Monongahela, s.	2nd	11	960	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberly.	Montevideo.	Alert, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.	Chester, Pa.
Wasp, p.	4th	1	365	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.	Montevideo.	Constellation, sails	3rd	10	1239	Comdr. Edward Terry.	Annapolis, Md.
Frolic, s.	4th	8	614		En route.	NAVY YARD AND SHIP STATIONS.					
EUROPEAN STATION.						Minnesota, s.	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson.	New York. Flag-ship of vice-ad.
Rr.-Adml. John L. Worden.						Colorado, s.	1st	46	3032	Capt. Daniel L. Bruloe.	Receiving Ship, New York.
Franklin, s. Flag-s.	1st	30	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.	Lisbon.	New Hampshire, sails	2nd	15	2600	Comdr. Chas. H. Cushman.	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
Alaska, s.	2nd	12	1123	Capt. A. A. Semmes.	Lisbon.	Ohio, s.	2nd	5	2700	Capt. Ralph Chandler.	Receiving Ship, Boston.
Congress, s.	2nd	16	2000	Capt. Earl English.	Adriatic Sea.	Independence, s.	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Parton.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island.
Junia, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.	Lisbon.	Sabine, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. A. R. Yates.	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
N. PACIFIC STATION.						Potomac, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.	Receiving Ship, Philadelphia.
Rear-Adml. John J. Almy.						Santee, s.	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Pensacola, s. Flag-s.	2nd	22	3000	Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.	En route to Lower Cal.	St. Louis, s.	3rd	16	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson.	Receiving Ship, League Island.
Bonita, s.	3rd	12	1123	Capt. Wm. K. Hopkins.	San Francisco, Cal.	St. Mary, s.	3rd	16	726	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.	School Ship, New York.
Portsmouth, sails.	3rd	14	846	Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr.	Mare Island, Cal.	Dale, s.	3rd	8	320	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Naval Academy.
Tuscarora, s.	3rd	6	726	Comdr. Jos. N. Miller.	San Francisco, Cal.	Relief, s.	4th	9	468	Lt. E. D. Taussig.	Receiving Ship, Washington.
S. PACIFIC STATION.						Alarm, s. (torp. boat)	4th	1	400	Lt. W. B. Huff.	New York.
†Rr.-Adml. Reed Worden.						TOGS.					
Richmond, s. Flag-s.	2nd	14	2000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.	Panama.	Intrepid, s.	4th	—	330	Comdr. C. L. Huntington.	New York.
Omaha, s.	3rd	12	1123	Capt. Edw. Simpson.	Panama.	Nina, s.	4th	*4	306	Mate J. H. Brown.	Torpedo Boat, Newport, R. I.
Onward, sails.	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.	Callao, Peru (storeship).	Phlox, s.	4th	—	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.	New York.

* Battery of Howitzers. † Ordered.

Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in Italics.

s. indicates a propeller; p. a side wheel steamer.

New and Attractive Books.

LEAH: A WOMAN OF FASHION.
By ANNIE EDWARDS, \$1.00.

A Norseman's Pilgrimage.
By H. H. BOYSEN, \$1.25.

PAUL MASSIE. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
\$1.00.

Love Afloat: A STORY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY. By F. H. SHEPARD. \$1.00.

ESTELLE. By ANNIE EDWARDS, \$1.00.

My Life on the Plains. By GEN. CUSTER. Illustrated, \$2.00.

Tempest-Tossed. By THEO. TILTON. \$1.75.

LINLEY ROCHFORD. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY. \$1.00.

Ought We to Visit Her? By ANNIE EDWARDS. \$1.00.

Ordeal for Wives. By ANNIE EDWARDS, \$1.00.

Philip Earncliffe. By ANNIE EDWARDS. \$1.00.

Either of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
New York.

HOTELS.

GLENHAM HOTEL.

FIFTH AVENUE, between 21st and 22nd Streets.
European Plan.
Elevator and every modern convenience. Prices moderate. N. B. BARRY, Manager.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,
Fort Monroe, Virginia.

This hotel comfortably built, nicely furnished, and well kept. Open all the year. Offers extraordinary inducements for the accommodation of families of Officers of the Army and Navy, at low rates, for the Fall, Winter, and Spring months. For further information address H. PROEBUS, Proprietor.

BREVOORT HOUSE.

FIFTH AVENUE, near Washington Square, N. Y.
A quiet Hotel, with a Restaurant of peculiar excellence; its patrons are of the best families of this country and Europe.
CLARK & WAITE, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE.

(European Plan.)
BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET, N. Y.
Two blocks from Union Square.
GEORGE P. HARLOW, Proprietor.
Rooms from \$7 per week upwards. Restaurant first-class and at popular prices.

HOFFMAN HOUSE

AND
RESTAURANT,
BROADWAY, FIFTH AVE. AND MADISON SQUARE,
New York.
Said by all travellers to be the best Hotel in the world. C. H. READ, Proprietor.

E. McB. TIMONEY. W. L. VANDERLIP.
E. McB. TIMONEY & CO., BANKERS AND
E. BROKERS, 2d National Bank Building,
opp. Post Office, Washington, D. C.
General Banking and Exchange Business.
Dealers in Gold, Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities. Orders executed at the Washington and New York Stock Boards.
Army Officers' pay accounts cashed.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.



PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT gives a continuous current of Electricity around the body and cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nervous Exhaustion, &c., &c., arising from over-worked brain and acts of indiscretion. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, opposite Washington's Monument, New York. Say what paper. PRICES FROM \$6 AND UPWARDS.

Plays, Plays, Plays, Plays.
Dramatic Works, Pantomimes, Chances, Etc. New Catalogue sent free to any address. Also, New Catalogue especially adapted for Amateur Theatricals. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 122 Nassau St., New York City.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY CASHED IN ADVANCE. 6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits Payable on Demand. Special rates allowed on time deposits. J. H. SQUIER & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

Military Clothing

OF EVERY GRADE AND STYLE.
JOHN BOYLAN,
139 GRAND ST., Near Broadway, N. Y.
NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS A SPECIALTY. Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of Officers' Uniforms.

Magic Lantern & 100 Slides for \$100

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views, Graphoscopes, Megaloscopes, Albums and Photographs of Celebrities. Photo-Lantern Slides a specialty. Manufacturers of Photographic Materials. Awarded First Premium at London Exposition.

Cut this Out.

BROWNE'S Patent METALLIC and RUBBER Weather Strips for Windows and Doors, entirely exclude COLD DRAFTS, rain and snow in Winter, saving half your fuel. Exclude DUST in Summer, saving Furniture, Carpets and Draperies, and stop RATTLING SASHES. Windows raised and lowered as usual for ventilation. Stood the test 12 YEARS.

Windows and Doors Measured FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address, and let us do one or two on trial.

FOR OUR ADDRESS, Look in N. Y. City Directory under B. For Browne's Metallic Weather Strips. M. For Metallic Weather Strips, (Browne's). W. For Weather Strips, (Browne's Metallic).

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO.

812 Broadway, New York.

\$5-\$20 per day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

The Army and Navy Journal.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is indispensable to every Officer of the Military and Naval Service, and to all interested in the art of War. It publishes regularly

1. Full official lists of all appointments, promotions, changes of station, deaths, resignations, dismissals, and other changes in the personnel of the two Services.

2. A List of the Stations of U. S. Troops, and Naval vessels in commission.

3. Full and reliable record of all operations by the Army and Navy.

4. The General and Special Orders and Circulars issued by the War and Navy Departments and through the Headquarters of the Army. Also the General Court-martial Orders, and orders from the different Departments of the Government affecting the Army and Navy.

5. Official lists of Army and Navy nominations and confirmations by the President and the U. S. Senate.

6. Descriptions of inventions and improvements relating to the art of war, and of experiments and discoveries illustrative of Military and Naval science in this country and abroad; and also of matters relating to military hygiene, surgery and the sanitary condition of the Army and Navy.

BENT & BUSH,

445 and 447 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF,

Army, Navy, United States Revenue Marine, National Guard, Volunteer Militia, and Band Equipments,

INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

COSSAMER TOP CHASSEUR CAP,

For U. S. Army Officers.

Estimates furnished for Military and Naval Goods in any quantity.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.



FRED. JULIUS KALDENBERG,

MANUFACTURER OF
AMBER GOODS, MEERSCHAUM PIPES
AND SEGAR HOLDERS.

Monograms, Portraits from Photographs, Crests and
Pipes of any Shape or Design Made to Order.

Sole agent for Bracher's French Briar root pipes,
of which I have an immense assortment.

N.B. By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that the color remains, no
matter how much or how hot it is smoked.

Factory, 4 and 6 John St.

P. O. Box 91.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues.

CORNER OF NASSAU AND JOHN STS.,

Stores, 6 Astor House, Broadway,

New York City.



ALWAYS ASK FOR
ESTERBROOK'S
Steel Pens.
NEW YORK, CAMDEN, N.J.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 26 JOHN ST.
For Sale by all Stationers.
ESTERBROOK & CO.
FALCON PEN.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.
POST SUPPLIERS, ETC., SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MILITARY GOODS.

Helmets, Caps, Sashes, Epaulettes, Swords, Shoulder Knots, Straps, Belts and Equipments
generally.
Lace, Buttons and Trimmings for Army, Navy, National Guard, Marine Corps, Revenue, Mil-
itary Schools, Police, Firemen and Railroad Uniforms, etc., etc.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS

MILITARY GOODS,

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

*All-dress Hats, Epaulettes, Fatigue Caps, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and Na-
tional Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.
Goods Sent C. O. D. Everywhere.

WILLIAM SACHSE, SMOKE VANITY FAIR.

783 BROADWAY,

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.)

MANUFACTURER OF

Shirts and Underwear.

Best of References from Army and Navy
Officers.

Send for Self-Measurement Circular and Price
List.

Sample Shirts made and sent by mail.



Presses from \$4 to

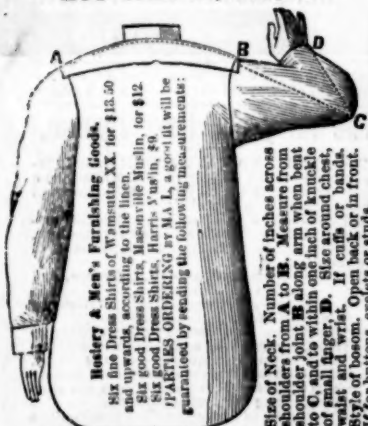
\$250. Send Three Cent Stamp

for Catalogue to W. Y. EDWARDS;

56 Church Street - New York.

J. W. JOHNSTON,

260 Grand St., New York.



UNDERWEIGHTS & DRAWERS AT POPULAR PRICES.

W. L. HAYDEN, Teacher of Guitar and Flute,
Agent for Fitch's Patent Outlines; the
best in use. Dealer in Musical Instru-
ments, Music and Strings. Catalogue on
application. 229 Broadway, New York.

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meer-
schaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue
sore. Liberal sample on receipt of money. High-
est award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular.

Wm. S. Kimball & Co.,

Peerless Tobacco Works, Rochester, N. Y.

Puff, puff, once more. There is only a little
nauseous smoke, and now cool wreaths of the
pleasant smoke.

From W. H. HOLABIRD, Valparaiso, Ind.
No tobacco like Vanity Fair has been burned
in my pipe. It is the very best, and all the boys
beg it when opportunity offers.

There is no future without its straggling
clouds. It soothes and tranquilizes the feelings,
and helps the expansion of all benevolent and
kindly sentiments.

From PHILIP C. ROGERS, Merwinsville, Conn.
Much obliged to you for sending me such to-
bacco; nothing like it has ever been smoked in
this part of the country within the memory of the
oldest inhabitant, Uncle Peter Gaylord, Aged 91.



RUFUS SMITH,

663 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE DRESS

SHIRTS

TO ORDER.

FURNISHING GOODS

forwarded to any Post in

the United States.

Send for Circular.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army, Navy and Citizens'

MERCHANT TAILOR,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

617 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Washington, D. C.

KOCH'S IMPROVED PATENT BINDER
with wires to preserve one year's numbers
of the JOURNAL, will be delivered at this office,
price \$1.25 or sent to any address, post-paid,
price \$1.50.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT

14th St. & 6th Ave., New York.

In no establishment in the country can be
found so large an assortment of goods in so many
different branches of trade—consisting of

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
TIES, HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, HATS AND
CAPS, FURS, PICNIC DEPARTMENT,
HOUSE-FURNISHING, CONFECTIONERY,
CHINA AND GLASS-WARE, PLATED WARE,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY, KID GLOVES,
PERFUMERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.

Toys, Dolls and Dolls' Furnishing Goods.
Descriptive Catalogues ready, sent by mail
Goods shipped and delivered free in the City,
Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Particular
attention to orders by mail. Goods packed and
shipped for any part of the country. No charge
for packing.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

MARKS' PATENTS, with Rubber
Hands and Feet, received GOLD ME-
DAL at American Institute Fair, 1865,
and First Premiums at every Exhibition
since, closing with Diploma for

Maintained Superiority
in 1874. And above all, their most earnest ad-
vocates are the thousands who use them. U. S.
Gov't Mfr. Every disabled soldier and citizen
using Artificial Limbs, who are not now familiar
with our Patents, will find it to their interest to
send us a clear statement of their case; they will
receive in return, our large Pamphlet, containing
a history of, and much information concerning
these world-renowned Substitutes. Also instruc-
tions to soldiers how to make their applications
for the new issue of Gov't Limbs, which com-
mences in July, THIS YEAR—all free.

A. A. MARKS, 575 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

MILITARY CLOTHING.

W. D. STRYKER & CO.,

434 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Cor. Howard.

NATIONAL GUARDS UNIFORMS

A SPECIALTY.

Particular attention paid to the Manufacture
of Officers' and Band Uniforms.



W. READ and SONS,

13 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston,

AGENTS FOR

W. & C. SCOTT & SON'S

GENUINE

BREECH-LOADERS.

Also, Westley Richards—Wesley—Greener,

Moore, and other makes, from \$40.00 up.

Send for Circulars.

THE ELASTIC HORSE SHOE CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 118 Liberty Street.



The best Cavalry and Artillery Horse Shoe in
the world. It is the only Elastic shoe made,
which will last as long as ordinary iron shoes
now in use. Equally useful in Summer as in
Winter, and relieves every horse using it over
hard roads. They weigh one third less than iron
shoes of same sizes. No forge used in putting
them on. They are fitted to the hoof cold.

THE



PERFUMES

80 DISTINCT ODORS

COLOGNES,
COLOGNE EXTRACTS,
SACHETS,
LAVENDER AND FLORIDA
WATERS, &c., &c.

Strictly the Finest Goods

Made.

Orders by mail receive prompt

attention.

1200 Broadway & 381 6th Ave.,

New York.

JOHN JUST & BRO.,

613 Broadway, New York.

MAIN FURNISHERS

FOR THE

Army and Navy.

IN FINE

Custom Shirts

and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

N.B. When Goods are sent C.O.D., we allow
the package to be opened for examination.

DREKA

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING

FINE STATIONERY

AND

Engraving House,

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE

HAZARD POWDER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gunpowder.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point
of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square
canisters of 1 lb. only.

Hazard's "American Sporting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and
6 1/4 lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for
upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to
short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters
and 6 1/4 and 12 1/2 lb. kegs. Burns slowly and
very clean, shooting remarkably close, and
with great penetration. For field, forest, or
water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and
it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech
loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of
25, 12 1/2 and 6 1/4 lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFG is
also packed in 1 and 1/2 lb. canisters. Burns
strong and moist. The FFG and FFG are
favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the
"Sea Shooting" FG is the standard Rifle pow-
der of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING

POWDER.

CARTRIDGE CANNON AND MUSKET POW-
DER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EX-
PORT OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR
PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the
Company's Agents in every prominent city,
or wholesale at our office,

88 Wall Street, New York.